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THE TWO MR. BALFOURS.

Mr. Balfour poses to-day before the public in two capacities. In the morning papers his Glasgow speech shows him as the amusing and somewhat flippant caricaturist of his political opponents, this afternoon we find him at the Church Congress upholding a belief in a Future Life as essential to the morality and the happiness of mankind. It is a very curious spectacle, an instructive paradox. At Glasgow he stood forth as the champion of a system of judicial administration which takes no account of motives. At Manchester he pleads that this world will not be worth living in unless we are constantly conscious that in the Great Hereafter we shall stand before One who will judge not as man judges, and to whom the thoughts and intents of the heart and the motives of our acts will decide our eternal destiny. At Glasgow his sense of humour is predominant· He sees nothing that is not comic in the prison martyrdom of Mr. O'Brien and others, and his whole speech is a ludicrous representation, or misrepresentation, of the most serious phases of a grave practical question, for the handling of which he is officially responsible. At Manchester humour disappears save in the stray flickering gibe about Mrs. Grundy as a substitute for the Day of Judgment; and Mr. Balfour throughout maintains a height of solemnity and serious earnestness which would not have been out of place in the pulpit of St. Paul's. It is difficult to believe that it is the same Mr. Balfour; but the combination of humourist and theologian is not without precedent, especially in Scotland. The net effect of the two simultaneous performances will be to deepen the impression which Mr. Balfour's remarkable personality has made upon the country, and to mark him out beyond all question as the future leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons.

There is much in the Glasgow speech which grates upon the ear. We do not care to hear even the merriest of quips and cranks over the grave of a man whom you have done to death. In Ireland, Mr. Balfour's references to Mr. Mandeville will be felt to be as revolting as the surgical performances of the Whitechapel murderer. Even if there is a future life of the convenient Burmese type, in which the souls of those who have been persecuted in life immediately assume a new existence, in which they can avenge them of their adversaries, Mr. Balfour had better have left Mr. Mandeville alone. He was much more felicitous in his references to Mr. Gladstone's indifference to Mr. Cuninghame Graham's treatment in Pentonville. The plain fact of the matter, which our Liberal leaders have never yet opened their eyes to see, is that their attitude about Trafalgar-square spiked nearly the whole of their Irish artillery. It only required one clear, bold, decided word from Mr. Gladstone to have made Trafalgar-square the most effective argument which the Opposition ever had against the Coercionist Government. Mr. Gladstone, instead of seizing the opportunity, sacrificed it to futilities about "our admirable police," and left us of the vanguard to be cut to pieces. At that moment all consistency, and substance, and reality vanished from most of the Irish stock-in-trade of the Liberal leaders. It was one of the greatest blunders in strategy ever made by our chiefs, and Mr. Balfour's telling and just comparison between Mr. Cuninghame Graham's treatment and that of the Irish members is a salutary reminder of the severity with which punishment has been meted out to our recreant chiefs, for their lamentable failure to grasp the bearings of the situation at the crisis of last year. Equally just and telling was Mr. Balfour's application of the title of Bomba the Second to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone, who kept Michael Davitt for years in Portland, chained to a cart with murderers and felons, for what was in essence as much a political offence as Mr. Dillon's and Mr. O'Brien's, can only claim a right to upbraid Mr. Balfour for his atrocities on the ground that he is a repentant Bomba who has forsaken his evil way, whereas Mr. Balfour is Bomba unregenerate who persists in his iniquity.

But we gladly turn from these banalities of party bickering to the serious and sombre survey of the world without God with which Mr. Balfour has favoured the Church Congress at Manchester this afternoon. We are fortunately able to publish copious extracts from this speech, or rather from the pamphlet on "The Religion of Humanity," to the writing of which Mr. Balfour has devoted his holidays, and a portion of which he addressed to the Church Congress this afternoon. It will be read with deep interest, even by those who regard Mr. Balfour as the one man of all others who has most reason to dread the prospect of death if after death there be a judgment. It is more than a philosophical dissertation. It is charged with a seriousness, and attains sometimes a height of impressive although somewhat sombre eloquence, of which we hardly believed Mr. Balfour to be capable. With its main thesis we fear we are very much in accord. We say we fear because it is sad to have to admit that men are so indifferent to their duties to each other as not to be trusted to do right without supernatural and other-world motives. Man would be more Godlike if he did not need any future life to rouse him to action, if he contained in himself sufficient insight, sufficient wisdom, and sufficient love to enable him to find in the present moment and its affairs adequate motive to prompt him to action, adequate consolation to sustain him under defeat. Unfortunately man is not so, is indeed very much otherwise, and Mr. Balfour's paper is a melancholy presentation of that depressing but unmistakable fact.

THE PRESENT WORTH OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

By the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.

The belief in a future state is one of the most striking differences between phenomenal and supernatural religion. It is one upon which no agreement or compromise is possible. It admits of no gradations—of no less or more. It is true, or it is false. And my purpose is to contribute one or two observations towards a *qualitative* estimate of the immediate gain or loss to some of the highest interests of mankind which would follow upon a substitution of the Positivist for the Christian theory on the subject. The cultivation of emotions at high tension towards humanity, deliberately dissociated from the cultivation of religious feeling towards God, has never yet been practised on a large scale. We have so far had only laboratory experiments. There has been no attempt to manufacture in bulk. And even if it had been otherwise, the conclusion to be drawn must for a long time have remained doubtful. For it remains to be proved whether, if Christianity were destroyed, a "religion of humanity" could long maintain for itself the atmosphere in which alone it could permanently flourish.

I make no attempt then to estimate the magnitude of the gain or loss which the destruction of a belief in Providence and a future life would entail upon mankind. I merely endeavour to characterize one or two of the elements of which that gain or loss would be composed. Among the thoughts and emotions of a wider reference, I count the effect which the belief that physical dissolution is not the destruction of consciousness, that death lets down the curtain at the end of the act, not at the end of the piece, has upon the mood in which we survey the darker aspects of the world in which we live. To say that the doctrine of Immortality provides us with a ready-made solution of the problem of evil, is of course absurd. If there be a problem, it is insoluble. Nevertheless there can be no doubt that it may profoundly modify the whole attitude of mind in which we are able to face the insistent facts of sin, suffering, and misery.

But though this be so, yet the sense of misery unrelieved, of wrongs unredressed, of griefs beyond remedy, of failure without hope, of physical pain so acute that it seems the one overmastering reality in a world of shadows, of mental depression so deadly that it welcomes physical pain itself as a relief—these, and all the crookednesses and injustices of a crooked and unjust world, may well overload our spirits and shatter the springs of our energies, if to this world only we must restrict our gaze. For thus restricted the problem is hopeless. Let us dream what dreams we please about the future; let us paint it in hues of our own choosing; let us fashion for ourselves a world in which war has been abolished, disease mitigated, poverty rooted out; in which justice and charity determine every relation in life, and we shall still leave untouched a residue of irremediable ills—separation, decay, weariness, death. This distant and doubtful millennium has its dark shadows: and then how distant and doubtful it is! The most intrepid prophet dare hardly say with assurance whether the gorgeous mountain shapes to which we are drifting be cloud or solid earth. And while the future happiness is doubtful, the present misery is certain. Nothing that humanity can enjoy in the future will make up for what it has suffered in the past; for those who will enjoy are not the same as those who have

suffered: one set of persons is injured, another set will receive compensation.

LOVING SELF NOT WISELY BUT TOO WELL.

The faith that what we see is but part, and a small part, of a general scheme which will complete the destiny, not merely of humanity, but of every man, woman, and child born into the world, has supplied, and may again supply, consolation and encouragement, energy and hope. It is true that we are sometimes told that a system by which rewards and punishments are annexed in another world to the practice of virtue or of vice in this one, appeals to the baser side of human nature. And comparisons are drawn between religions which appeal to such sanctions, and religions which do not, entirely to the disadvantage of the former. But this opinion, which lends itself naturally to much easy rhetorical treatment, is open to more than one objection. In the first place, it mistakes the position which the doctrine of future retribution holds in Christian theology, a position which, though real and important, is nevertheless a subordinate one in the hierarchy of religious motives. But it seems altogether to mistake the true position of rational self-love in any sound scheme of practical morality. Conceive for one moment what an infinitely better and happier world it would be if every action in it were directed by a reasonable desire for the agent's happiness! Excess of all kinds, drunkenness and its attendant ills, would vanish; disease would be enormously mitigated; nine-tenths of the petty vexations which embitter domestic life would be smoothed away; the competition for wealth would be lessened, for wealth would be rated at no more than the quantity of pleasure which it is capable of purchasing for its possessor; the sympathetic emotions would be sedulously cultivated, as among those least subject to weariness and satiety; while self-sacrifice itself would be practised as the last refinement of a judicious luxury.

MRS. GRUNDY AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

Now, love of self thus understood, we should be right in ranking infinitely lower among springs of action than the love of God or the love of man. But we should assuredly be utterly wrong in confounding it with self-indulgence, of which it is usually the precise opposite, or in describing it as in any respect base and degraded. The world suffers not because it has too much of it, but because it has too little, not because it displaces higher motives, but because it is itself habitually displaced by lower ones. But though this be so, yet it must sometimes happen, however rarely, that rational love of self conflicts with the disinterested love of man, if results in this world alone be taken into account. It is only if we are permitted to assume another phase of existence in direct moral relation with this one, that the contradiction between these guiding principles of conduct can be solved certainly and universally in a higher harmony. It is true that hopes are held out to us that a judicious manipulation of the latent forces of public opinion may supply us with a very efficient substitute for Heaven and Hell, and may provide a method by which any action disagreeable to the community shall be made so intolerable to its perpetrator, that a perfect accord will be produced between individual and public interests. I do not know that the opinion of his habitual associates has been able as yet to give its object a foretaste of heaven, their disapproval may without doubt be so organized as to supply its victim with a very sufficient anticipation of hell. But can we seriously regard it as an improvement in the scheme of the universe that Infinite Justice and Infinite Mercy should be dethroned for the purpose of putting in their place an apotheosized Mrs. Grundy?

THE THREE GREAT SPRINGS OF MORALITY.

Dismissing then this substitute for future retribution as a remedy more dangerous than the disease, let us take stock of the position in which practical morality is left by the abolition of a future life. However closely in theory the actions prescribed by self-love may conform to those prescribed by benevolence, no man has ever succeeded in performing them from the former motive alone. No conviction, for instance, that unselfishness "pays" has ever made any man habitually and successfully unselfish. To promote the happiness of others solely as a means to our own, may be, and is, a perfectly logical and reasonable policy, but it is not a policy which human beings are capable of pursuing; and, as experience shows that the love of self must be barren unless merged in the love of others, so does the Church teach that rarely can this love of others be found in its highest perfection unless associated with the love of God. These three great principles—great, but not co-equal, distinct in themselves, harmonious in the actions they prescribe, gaining strength from a combination often so intimate as to defy analysis, are yet, even in combination, insufficient to control the inordinate ambitions, desires, and passions over which they are *de jure*, but seldom *de facto*, the unquestioned rulers. How, then, are they dealt with by the Positivist creed? The love of self is directly weakened as a motive to virtue by the abolition of supernatural sanctions in another life. The love of others is indirectly weakened by the possibility of conflict between it and the love of self. The love of God is summarily suppressed. Surely those who can contemplate this result with equanimity must either be very indifferent to the triumph of morality, very ignorant of human nature, or very sanguine about the issues of the struggle between the opposing forces of good and evil.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING IF THERE BE NO FUTURE LIFE?

In considering, however, the effect of any creed on human actions, it is important to ask what is the manner in which it presents the results of human effort to the imagination of men. The question, Is life worth living? means or should mean, Is there any object worth striving for, not merely as a matter of duty, but for its intrinsic greatness? Can we look at the labours of man from any point of view which shall satisfy, not the conscience merely, but also the imagination? For if not, if the best we can say of life is that, though somewhat lacking in meaning, yet where circumstances are propitious it is not otherwise than agreeable, then assuredly in our moments of reflection it would not seem worth living; and the more we contemplate it as a whole, the more we raise ourselves above the distractions of the passing moment the less worth living will it seem. This, I apprehend, would not be denied by any Positivist, but he would claim for his creed that it had an ideal object, vast enough to absorb the whole energies of mankind, and splendid enough to satisfy its highest aspirations. In the work of building up a perfected humanity, every one may bear a part. None indeed can do much, yet all may do something. During his brief journey from nothingness to nothingness, each man may add his pebble to the slowly rising foundations of an ideal world, content to pass into eternal darkness if he has hastened by a moment the advent of the golden age which, though he will not live to see it, yet must surely come. Though personally I prefer a system under which we may share the millennium to which we are invited to contribute, I should be the last to deny that conduct thus inspired has much in it that appeals to the highest imagination.

WHAT GROUND IS THERE FOR HOPE IN EVOLUTION?

But though the ideal is grand, is it also "positive"? I have never been able to discover that there is any foundation in the known laws of nature for these flattering anticipations, or for any confident expectation that if perfection be attainable we are in the right way to attain it. Consider for a moment the complexity of human affairs: and ask if we, who cannot be sure whether our efforts will benefit or injure our grandchildren, are quietly to assume that we are in the way to contribute to the fortunes of the remotest representatives of the human race? It will perhaps be said that if we do our best, all these things shall be added unto us; and that without conscious contrivance on our part we shall be gently led towards the final consummation by that modern providence the principle of Evolution. But what guidance in this matter is actually given us by science? We are taught that the successive developments of species have not been along one main channel, but in countless branching streams like those that intersect the delta of some great river. We also know that at some point or other on the way towards the development of a higher intelligence all these streams but one have been checked. The progenitors of man, and they alone, would seem to have hit off the precise line of flow, which could produce an Aristotle or a Newton. But because man, more fortunate than his cousins, has got thus far, is his future progress to be indefinite? If he differs from the animals only in degree, will not his fate only differ from theirs in degree also? He, too, will reach a point, if he has not reached it already, beyond which no variation will bring with it increased intellectual grasp, increased vigour of imagination, increased moralization of will, increased capacity for social life.

WHAT BASIS FOR CONFIDENCE IN HISTORY?

Nor does it seem to me that the study of history leads us to more encouraging results. There, too, progress has not been along one line of ascent. Races and nations have in turn taken up the burden of advancing civilization, borne it for a certain space, found it too heavy for them, and have laid it wearily down. Many peoples have degenerated, many have become stationary, and I am wholly at a loss to know why we—the group of Western nations—and we alone—may hope to escape the common destiny of man. If, then, we regard the Universe in which we have to live as a mere web of connected phenomena, created for no object, informed by no purpose, stamped with no marks of design other than those which can be imitated by natural selection, I see no ground for the faith that all honest effort will work together for the production of a regenerate man and a perfected society. It cannot be deduced from what we know of man, for we have no knowledge of man more certain than that he is powerless consciously to bend towards the attainment of any remote ideal, forces whose interaction he is powerless to calculate or to comprehend. To me, therefore, it seems that the "positive" view of the world must needs end in a chilling scepticism concerning the final worth of effort, which can hardly fail to freeze and paralyse the warmest enthusiasm and the most zealous energy.

HOW SCIENCE MINIMIZES MAN.

But I do not think that its effects in starving what I may perhaps be allowed to call the "moral imagination" end here. There are some who hold that the wider range of vision given to us by history and science has diminished the credibility of a religion which comparative theology tells us is only one among thousands that have flourished in a world of which astronomy tells us that it is only one among indefinite millions scattered through limitless space. For my own part, the conclusion I draw from these undoubted facts is precisely the opposite one. Comte was, I think, well advised when, in his later writings, he discouraged research into matters remote from obvious human interest, on the ground that it is inimical to the progress of the Positive faith. Not Christianity, but Positivism shrinks and pales in the light of recent scientific research. For, while the Positive faith professes to base itself upon science, its emotions centre in humanity, and we are treated to the singular spectacle of a religion in which each grea

advance in the doctrines which support it dwarfs still further the dignity of the object for which it exists. For what is man, considered merely as a natural object, among other natural objects? Time was when the fortunes of his tribe were enough to absorb the energies and to bound the imagination of the primitive sage. The gods' peculiar care, the central object of an attendant universe, that for which the sun shone and the dew fell, to which the stars in their courses ministered; it drew its origin in the past from divine ancestors, and might by divine favour be destined to an indefinite existence of success and triumph in the future.

MAN AS AN OBJECT OF DEVOTION.

These ideas represent no early stage in human thought, but we have left them far behind. The family, the tribe, the nation, are no longer enough to absorb our interests. Man, past, present, and future, lays claim to our devotion. What then can we say of him? Man, so far as natural science by itself is able to teach us, is no longer the final cause of the universe, the heaven-descended heir of all the ages. His very existence is an accident, his story a brief and discreditable episode in the life of one of the meanest of the planets. Of the combination of causes which first converted a piece or pieces of unorganized jelly into the living progenitors of humanity, science indeed, as yet, knows nothing. It is enough that from such beginnings famine, disease, and mutual slaughter, fit nurses of the future lord of creation, have gradually evolved, after infinite travail, a race with conscience enough to know that it is vile, and intelligence enough to know that it is insignificant. We survey the past and see that its history is of blood and tears, of helpless blundering, of wild revolt, of stupid acquiescence, of empty aspirations. We sound the future, and learn that after a period, long compared with the individual life, but short indeed compared with the divisions of time open to our investigation, the energies of our system will decay, the glory of the sun will be dimmed, and the earth, tideless and inert, will no longer tolerate the race which has for a moment disturbed its solitude. Man will go down into the pit, and all his thoughts will perish. The uneasy consciousness, which in this remote corner has for a brief space broken the contented silence of the Universe, will be at rest. Matter will know itself no longer. Imperishable monuments and immortal deeds, death itself, and love stronger than death, will be as though they had never been. Nor will anything that is be better or be worse for all that the labour, genius, devotion, and suffering of man have striven through countless generations to effect.

IF NO FUTURE LIFE, THEN NO HOPE.

One of the objects of "the religion of humanity," and it is an object beyond all praise, is to stimulate the imagination till it lovingly embraces the remotest fortunes of the whole human family. But in proportion as this end is successfully attained, in proportion as we are taught by this or any other religion to neglect the transient and the personal, and to count ourselves as labourers for that which is universal and abiding, so surely must the increasing range which science is giving to our vision over the times and spaces of the material universe, and the decreasing importance of the place which man is seen to occupy in it, strike coldly on our moral imagination, if so be that the material universe is all we have to do with. My contention is that every such religion and every such philosophy, so long as it insists on regarding man as merely a phenomenon among phenomena, a natural object among other natural objects, is condemned to failure as an effective stimulus to high endeavour. Love, pity, and endurance it may indeed leave with us; and this is well. But it so dwarfs and impoverishes the ideal end of human effort, that though it may encourage us to die with dignity, it hardly permits us to live with hope.

THE POSITIVE WORTHLESSNESS OF "POSITIVISM."

I have now endeavoured briefly to indicate certain salient points in which, as I think, Positivism must, even within the limits of mundane experience, prove inferior as a moralizing agent to Christianity. A philosophy of belief, I do not mean of religious belief exclusively or even principally, but of all belief, has yet to be constructed. When the time comes at which mankind shall have attained some coherent method of testing the validity of those opinions respecting the natural and the spiritual worlds on which in their best moments they desire to act, then I hazard the guess, since to guesses we are at present confined, that adaptation to the moral wants and aspirations of humanity will not be regarded as wholly alien to the problems over which so many earnest minds are at present disquieting themselves in vain. The "religion of humanity" seems specially fitted to meet the tastes of that comparatively small and prosperous class who are unwilling to leave the dry bones of Agnosticism wholly unclothed with any living tissue of religious emotion, and who are at the same time fortunate enough to be able to persuade themselves that they are contributing, or may contribute, by their individual efforts to the attainment of some great ideal for mankind. But what has it to say to the more obscure multitude who are absorbed, and well nigh overwhelmed, in the constant struggle with daily needs and narrow cares; who have but little leisure or inclination to consider the precise rôle they are called on to play in the great drama of "humanity," and who might in any case be puzzled to discover its interest or its importance? Can it assure them that there is no human being so insignificant as not to be of infinite worth in the eyes of Him who created the Heavens, or so feeble but that his action may have consequence of infinite moment long after this material system shall have crumbled into nothingness? Does it offer consolation to those who are in grief, hope to those who are bereaved, strength to the weak, forgiveness to the sinful, rest to those who are weary and heavy laden? If not, then, whatever be its merits, it is no rival to Christianity. It cannot penetrate and vivify the inmost life of ordinary humanity. There is in it no nourishment for ordinary human souls, no comfort for ordinary human sorrow, no help for ordinary human weakness. Not less than the crudest irreligion does it leave us men divorced from all communion with God, face to face with the unthinking energies of nature which gave us birth, and into which, if supernatural religion be a dream, we must after a few fruitless struggles be again resolved.

"THE BEST TRAINS."

MR. ERNEST FOXWELL AND HIS CRITICS.

WE have received from a correspondent signing himself "Engineer" the following criticism on Mr. Foxwell's articles reprinted in our "Best Trains" Extra:—

I have been reading your interesting book in the above subject. There are one or two statements in it which are not borne out by facts. Comparing the South Western and Great Western service between London and Exeter, you say (p. 4), "The service on the South Western though not so quick as that on the Great Western is certainly better, for there are more fast trains." Reference to "Bradshaw" will show that this is not the case. Between London and Exeter—up and down—the Great Western has ten trains, if not twelve, which certainly have a right to be called fast, whereas the South Western can only show at the most six. Certainly the four best Great Western trains do not run thirds, but even deducting those they compare favourably. It is rather hard to blame the G. W. for not running thirds in the two "Dutchmen' and the two "Waleses;" they are timed faster than any other four trains in the world, and as it is they run daily through the summer with from six to ten heavy B.G. coaches. The impossibility of running thirds on these trains is evident. Certainly, the express service on the western portion of their system is shockingly bad, but the best part of their line can hold its own against the best of any other line in the world. I may add that I have no particular interest in any company; but think that these few corrections may be interesting to some who have read your instructive little book.

We sent this letter to Mr. Foxwell, and received from him, in reply, the following "details of the case." "I have," says Mr. Foxwell, "to answer dozens of these every year: for much as my correspondents recommend a study of 'Bradshaw' to others, they will not be bothered with it themselves":—

Between *London* and *Exeter* there are

			H. M.	Miles per hour.
A. Trains over *30* miles an hour	G.W.R.	14 *averaging*	5 4	= 38¼ inclusive speed
	L.S.W.	11 „	4 40	= 36¾ „

or, eliminating *2 G.W.* trains which occupy 6 h. 25 min. and 6 h. 20 min. respectively, and *2 L.S.W.* which occupy 5 h. 7 min. and 5 h. 19 min., we have

			H. M.	Miles per hour.
B. Trains at *35* miles an hour or over	G.W.R.	12 *averaging*	4 51⅓	= 40 inclusive
	L.S.W.	9 „	4 33	= 37⅓ „

Now, taking away the 4 best G.W. trains, which are 1st and 2nd class only, we have

			H. M.	Miles per hour.
C. *3rd class* trains at 35 miles an hour and upwards—*i.e.* "fast"	G.W.R.	8 *averaging*	5 9½	= 37 3-5
	L.S.W.	9 „	4 33	= 37⅓

["Engineer" says, "Even deducting those which do not run 3rds, the G.W. compare favourably."]

Also the L.S.W. route to Exeter is *much steeper*—and, as it has more 3rd class fast trains, it is, from the point of view of the ordinary public, doubly a "better" service.

[It was however an error in the article to say the South-Western "has *more* fast trains"—it should be "more 3rd cl. fast trains."]

"Engineer" adds that "*the 2 'Dutchman' and 2 'Zulu' trains are timed faster than any other four trains in the world.*"

This has again and again been refuted.

a. The speed of the 4 Great Western trains on the whole journey is including stops *45¾*, excluding stops *50*.
The speed of the *10* A.M. *Up and Down L.N.W. Edinburgh* trains is including stops *47*, excluding *51*.
i.e. 1 mile an hour faster, for twice the length of journey, and over *2 summits of about 1000 ft.*—a feat which the G.W. engines could not possibly attempt.

b. The *G.N.* Up and Down 4¼ hr. *Manchester* trains—speed is including stops *47¾*, excluding *49½*.
or only ½ a mile less than the Exeter average, though the Exeter run is nearly dead level, and the other over 1000 ft.

On the Great Northern portion of the route the speed is higher than the highest bit on the Great Western.

G.N. 54, against *53 1-5 G.W.*

/ ^
on ups and downs. practically dead level.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

It is always amusing to see the superior person disconcerted by the sudden falsification of the assumptions from which he is wont to look down with infinite disdain upon ordinary men. We cannot refrain from a chuckle of *schadenfreude* over the alarm into which M. Goblet has fallen about General Boulanger. Six months ago, when dispassionate English observers warned the French Ministers that General Boulanger was becoming a serious menace to the Republic, they were most supercilious in their contempt for our insular ignorance. General Boulanger, indeed! He was finished, extinct, he had no future, &c., &c. How absurd to talk of him—and so forth, and so forth. But now M. Goblet cannot conceal his disquietude, his surprise, and his deep sorrow at the success with which General Boulanger is prosecuting the most nefarious and most wicked of all undertakings; and so he warns the electors that if they do not retrace their steps they are likely to bring a catastrophe upon themselves and on France. The scare of M. Goblet is about the best advertisement General Boulanger has yet received.

Mdme. Adam, in the *Nouvelle Revue*, raises a wailing cry over the existence of an alleged secret treaty by which Germany is free to march across Belgium into France. But as Germany will never attack France so long as France refrains from attacking her neighbours this treaty, supposing it to exist, does not need to concern the French, Mdme. Adam, who constitutes in her own person one-half of the war party in France, naturally deplores anything and everything which increases the security possessed by Europe against the sudden outbreak of a war fever in Paris. Mdme. Adam naturally does not like the League of Peace. But as this league now is supported by both Russia and England, it is practically nothing more or less than a general European assurance against a French attack.

The second volume of the "Memoiren" of the Duke of Coburg is now announced to appear this autumn. The publisher is W. Herz of Berlin. The new instalment will embrace the years 1851-1860, and will contain extensive correspondence with King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. of Prussia, the Emperor Wilhelm I., King Leopold of Belgium, Prince Albert, and many English and German statesmen of that period. Not the least interesting portion of the volume will be the light thrown by it upon the Emperor Napoleon III., between whom and the author an unbroken political intercourse was kept up since the year 1854, and the work will be plentifully illustrated with specimens of the French correspondence between the two men. We shall perhaps be able to see what confirmation there is for Bismarck's insinuation about the "French sympathies" of the English Court in 1870-1, although, indeed, the volume closes a decade earlier than the period in which the old Kaiser, as he tells the present Kaiser, urged him not to be too familiar in his political chat with Prince Albert's son-in-law, the then Crown Prince Frederick.

Our side is very confident, as we state elsewhere, that the Parnell Commission will go dead against the *Times*. In connection with this fact, it is interesting to note that Sir Charles Russell (who ought to know) did not hesitate last night to burn his boats. He was speaking at Lowestoft, and in answer to a question "what he would think if the judges decided against Parnell," he replied as follows:—

> If Mr. Parnell or any other person were proved to have been privy, by advice or encouragement, before, or accessory after, the commission of any outrage, he should think very little of that man.

What Sir Charles Russell would do if certain things were to be proved may be taken as a measure of what he is confident of being able to disprove. And his energetic backing of his side contrasts very strikingly with the evident anxiety of the Unionists to hedge.

Mr. Augustus Harris has the great art of being able to learn. As we hinted a week ago would be the case, such alterations have been introduced into the play as to make "The Armada" a far better entertainment than it was without bating a jot from the charm and brilliancy of its spectacular effects. Pruning and "close" playing have considerably curtailed the playing-time of the piece and have made the action brisker. The Inquisition scene is now duly impressive, and the great sea-fight is tremendous. Mr. Lablache and Miss Ada Neilson have greatly improved, and Mr. Harry Nicholls, though struggling bravely (yet ineffectually) with sixteenth century diction, is much more *dans le monument* than formerly. Whether or not Mr. Harris transfer the piece to Covent-garden at pantomime time, he will probably have to keep it on the boards as long as any play he has hitherto produced.

"A Parisian Romance" is perhaps the silliest of the many sickly-sentimental plays for which the world at large owes M. Octave Feuillet a grudge. Its structure is beneath criticism, and its sociological standpoint is antiquated to the pitch of imbecility. If ever there was a play that required careful adaptation in place of rough-and-ready Englishing (or rather Americanizing) this is that play. Literary tact, it is clear, is not among Mr. Mansfield's gifts; but he is an extraordinary actor, of that there is no doubt. His Baron Chevrial is a far greater performance than his Jekyll-Hyde *tour de force*. Like Mr. Hyde, the Baron is loathsome, simian, appalling; yet he is so unlike Mr. Hyde that but for the name in the playbill one would never guess that the two parts were played by the same man. A more consummate piece of characterization we can scarcely remember; it is full of thought, observation, invention and technical mastery. One or two passages are overdone, or at least injudiciously protracted, but they are only trifling blemishes in an intense and lurid dramatic creation. The usual protest will of course be raised in the name of Art, Humanity, the Ideal and so forth, and it is useless to shirk the fact that the average British playgoer has neither the palate to taste nor the stomach to digest such fare; but it is nevertheless a marvellous piece of acting. Why does not Mr. Mansfield attempt Richard III.? He might possibly turn out to be the best Richard since Edmund Kean.

We hope that Dr. Hermann Adler will lose no time in publishing a conclusive refutation of the absurd story telegraphed to the *Times* from Vienna as to the sanction alleged to be given by the Talmud to the crimes of the Whitechapel murderer. We utterly refuse to believe for a single moment that the Talmud in any of its isolated texts contains any words which by any possibility could be construed as amounting to a promise to a Jew who has broken the seventh commandment of absolution if he also breaks the sixth. The feeling against the Jews is quite strong enough in the East-end already without adding to it this groundless calumny.

Mrs. Fenwick Miller's letter in the *Daily News* is clever and timely. As long as Sir Peter Edlin deems it the first duty of a judge to condemn men who commit brutal outrages on women to merely nominal punishment, it is idle to expect that the ruffianly fraternity will regard women as other than fair game. Mrs. Miller's letter suggests yet another theory of the murders—to wit, that the scientific sociologist, to whom we attributed them some time ago, wished to bring forcibly before the public mind the natural corollary of the impunity with which the maiming of women is regarded by the magistrates and judges.

> Week by week and month by month women are kicked, beaten, jumped on till they are crushed, chopped, stabbed, seamed with vitriol, bitten, eviscerated with red-hot pokers, and deliberately set on fire—and this sort of outrage, if the woman dies, is called "manslaughter:" if she lives, it is a "common assault."

Then arose the sociologist who wishes to carry the experiment one step further, and these murders are the result.

The most important of the inaugural addresses at the hospitals yesterday was Dr. Waller's at St. Mary's on his discovery of electrical currents caused by the pulsation of the human heart. The researches which Dr. Waller described have occupied him during the last four years; and the record was interesting, he thought, as an actual example of what goes on in physiological laboratories and a correction of "that most unfortunate and mischievous error that they are chambers of horrors." But more interesting still are the results of the researches themselves; for if in each human heart there be indeed a latent electrical battery, then developments in the art of electricity may in time become possible beside which even Mr. Edison's wonderland will seem commonplace.

Another more immediately interesting statement was the conviction expressed by Dr. Cullingworth at St. Thomas's "that puerperal fever, both in its fatal and non-fatal manifestations, may be practically stamped out." The means of so doing is, he said, very simple—being merely the adoption of antiseptics in obstetrics, just as in surgery; and the statistics collected by Dr. Cullingworth were certainly very striking. If his case is really made out (a matter which experts must decide), then it is clear that England ought to follow the lead of Germany, where the use of antiseptic precautions in midwifery practice is made compulsory by the State.

Count Herbert Bismarck seems to dart from east to west, and from north to south, with the swiftness of the swallow. One day we hear he is in Russia, interviewing Count Schuvaleff at his country seat, and then we hear he is in Belgium urging the Government to buy up all the Belgian railways which connect that country with France. Most of the Belgian railways are State property; but those about which the German Government is now so anxious belong to the French "Nord" Railway Company, and are under its management, much as the Belgian line by Namuir to Luxemburg was once under English management. King Leopold is said by the Brussels *L'Etoile Belge* to be favourable to the scheme and the Government has resolved to ask a sum of four hundred million francs from the Parliament at its next meeting for the purchase of these lines. If the Parliament should vote the sum, a great step will certainly be taken for the further detachment of Belgium from dependence upon France.

THE REVIEWS FOR OCTOBER.

The Reviews are decidedly undistinguished this month. In the *Nineteenth Century*, there is Mr. Wemyss Reid's article on "Mr. Forster and his Colleagues." This is important, and we have discussed it already. In the *Fortnightly*, there is Canon Taylor's article on "The Great Missionary Failure." This is so interesting that we must notice it more at length elsewhere. But for the rest there is nothing in the Reviews which requires more than such passing notice as can be given here.

Sir G. Baden-Powell on Mosquito Defence.

An exception should perhaps be made in favour of Sir George Baden-Powell's article in the *Fortnightly* on "Mosquito Defence." Sir George starts from Lord Charles Beresford's maxim that "the whole art of war is to strike at the enemy's weakest points, wherever they are." If this be so, the defence of England, so far as her regular navy is concerned, must be an offensive defence: our seagoing men-of-war must be free to go to sea. The defence of our coasts, meanwhile, Sir George would entrust to the vast reserve of power which we possess in our yachts and coasting vessels. Arm these, he says, with torpedoes, machine, and quick-firing guns, and you would make landing and coaling by the enemy impossible. He draws out a complete system of organization for a Volunteer Yacht Reserve, dividing our coast line into seventeen districts, with one of her Majesty's ships to form a head-centre for each district.

An African Eden and "Homicidal Mania."

The only other matter of Imperial importance dealt with in the *Fortnightly* is "British East Africa," of the possibilities of which Mr. H. H. Johnston gives a very glowing account. He dwells especially on the excellent harbour of Mombasa—"a place known to and colonized by Persia even before the Christian era"; on the natural beauties of the mountainous region inland; and on the wealth both of domestic animals—goats, sheep, and fowls—and of vegetable products—timber, india-rubber, and coffee. To complete Mr. Johnston's picture, we have to add swarms of fish, a sportsman's paradise, and "beautiful, harmonious, Italian-sounding languages." Mr. Johnston thinks that we had better appreciate what we have got before crying out for more; and if his picture is accurate, undoubtedly he is right. Canaan and the garden of Eden rolled into one ought to suffice the earth-hunger even of England. "Homicidal mania" is a matter almost of Imperial importance, too, just now; but Dr. Savage's article on the subject is rather disappointing. His summing-up against the maniac theory in the case of the Whitechapel murders we cited yesterday. Another remark of his should be referred to the great marriage question. "A man," he says, "may be dotingly fond of wife or family, and yet their presence at once conjures up a feeling that he must kill them." If so, doting fondness should surely be at a discount.

Aphorisms and Anecdotes.

The remaining articles in the *Fortnightly* (which is decidedly the best of the Reviews this month) are all literary, and two at least of them are readable. Mr. Swinburne has been discovering Ben Jonson's *Discoveries*, and for the benefit of those who are not yet "sealed of the tribe of Ben" translates, with a running commentary, some of the more notable aphorisms. How many of our readers, we wonder, could have rightly ascribed to the *Discoveries* the familiar saying "he that was only taught by himself had a fool to his master"? Here, again, are some noble sentences from the same source which ought to figure in every common-place book: "It is as great a spite to be praised in the wrong place, and by the wrong person, as can be done to a noble nature." . . . "Injuries do not extinguish courtesies; they only suffer them not to appear fair. For a man that doth me an injury after a courtesy takes not away that courtesy, but defaces it." Among literary aphorisms, what could be better than this: "I know not truly which is worse, he that maligns all or that praises all?" These too are wise words upon ignorance: "Great understandings are most racked and troubled with it; nay, sometimes, they will rather choose to die than not to know the things they study for." "No modern reader of these lofty words can fail," says our commentator, "to call to mind the sublime pathos and the historic interest of Mr. Browning's glorious poem, 'A Grammarian's Funeral.'" Elsewhere, by the way, Mr. Swinburne expresses his amazement that "the most subtle and sincere, the most profound and piercing intelligence of our time" should admire Euripides—an amazement which has "found spontaneous expression in the following couplet of Hudibrastic doggrel:—

> That the huckster of pathos, whose gift was insipid ease,
> Finds favour with Browning, must puzzle Euripides."

The other readable paper is Mrs. Lynn Linton's on "The Irresponsibilities of Genius"—a paper which makes up by liveliness of anecdote for lack of logical cogency. Here, for instance, is her personal recollection of Wordsworth:—

> Dressed in his grey homespun, he was like some rather superior dalesman, more refined in speech and more profound in thought, but not much higher in breeding than his fellows. He and Southey were friends of a kind; but it was a friendship without the "innerliness" of true cordiality. They rarely visited each other—each luminary preferring to shine alone in his own hemisphere, not caring to be companioned, still less eclipsed.

Here is another little sketch with a similar *soupçon* of venom. Mrs. Lynn Linton is describing Disraeli's wife, and her love for her husband:—

> That love was absorbing, overwhelming; and if shown and confessed with more naïveté than reserve, it was beautiful and almost pathetic from its sincerity. She was the spring-board whence he took his higher leap. Her fortune saved his energies and enabled him to concentrate his activities. "I shall live to see my Dizzy Prime Minister," she said to me, as she said to many others. . . . I remember to this hour some of her dresses—notably a soiled white satin trimmed with black lace. She made her evening gowns do duty for the morning, and attained a very fair likeness to some one dressed out of a rag-shop.

And here, finally, is an anecdote which, if not new, is good enough to bear several repetitions. It is apropos of the feeling of authors to publishers:—

> It was the author of "Pelham" who, one day going into the well-known house in Conduit-street, said to a gentleman standing there as one of the principals: "Sir, I do not know either of you by sight; but if you are Saunders, then d—— Otley; and if you are Otley, then d—— Saunders.

—an amusing use of the Spenlow and Jorkins trick. These extracts will suffice to show that Mrs. Lynn Linton's article is lively; it is also of course a little "risky." So, we should think, will be the "Memoirs of Count Carlo Gozzi," the Venetian playwright and "man of the world," contemporary and rival of Goldoni, of which Mr. J. A. Symonds is about to issue a translation, and the introductory preface to which is here published. Mr. Henry James's critique of the "Journal of the Brothers de Goncourt" (of whose work some notice was given in the *Pall Mall Gazette* recently), we must confess to having found almost as tedious as it is long.

Music in the Reviews.

The remaining article in the *Fortnightly* is a musical one—in which Dr. Villiers Stanford praises Mr. Parry's "Judith" as the work of "a finished musician and a cultivated thinker," and as "a proof that conscientious devotion to the highest branches of art will bring its reward of success"—an opinion which is at variance, by the way, with that of Mr. F. J. Crowest (in the *National Review*), who declares that no career will be possible to native musical talent until it is "endowed" by Government. In the *Nineteenth Century* also there is one musical article. This is by Mr. J. F. Rowbotham, who impiously pricks "The Wagner Bubble"—or rather points out how it has been pricked already. Music, he says, has gone one way. Wagner went another. His highest ambition was to be called a poet, and he never managed anything better than this:—

> Mimi hight,
> A mannikin grim,
> Who in nought but greed
> Granted me care,
>
> To count on me
> When manful I'd wax'd,
> In the wood to slay a worm,
> Which long had hidden there a hoard.

The Devil and "Sins of Belief."

The special note of the *Nineteenth Century*, however, now and always, is not music, but metaphysics (we use that term in the wide philistine sense of "one fellow talking what he does not understand to another fellow who does not understand him"). The metaphysical fellows this time are that old review stager Mr. St. George Mivart, and a new comer, Mr. M. H. Dziewicki. The former gentleman writes upon "Sins of Belief" (*i.e.* to believe things without due weighing of evidence) and "Sins of Unbelief" (*i.e.*, to disbelieve things "by yielding to blameworthy emotions or through a badly-directed will"). The latter gentleman proclaims his belief in the Devil, and in the literal possibility of exorcising him. Mr. Dziewicki sets out at length many ancient forms of exorcising, and assures us—presumably from "extensive and peculiar knowledge"—that "the epithets heaped so unsparingly on the fiend are in perfect agreement with his character."

The "Nineteenth Century."

From the Devil it is a short step to "The First-Born Son of Death," under which heading Mr. Edward Clifford writes a short note on the alarming spread of leprosy in India—"the official report gives 135,000 as the existing number of lepers," and "Lord Dufferin said to me one might almost as readily undertake to rid India of its snakes as of its leprosy." Some people would perhaps think it was not a very long step from the Devil in another direction to tobacco; if so, they will be sorry to hear that, according to Mr. Lester Arnold, the chances of acclimatizing the noxious weed to English soil are extremely good. Indeed he seems to think that in "The Future of English Tobacco" may lie the salvation of British agriculture. To Prince Krapotkin, on the other hand, the road of safety—not for England only, but for Europe—lies through "the industrial village of the future." Business "centres" must be decentralized, large "works" must give place to small, and the factory everywhere be brought amidst the fields—all of which, he frankly tells us, cannot come to pass until there has been a universal social crash, "compelling each nation to revert to her own resources for her own maintenance." Meanwhile even those who dissent most strongly from Prince Krapotkin's conclusion will find his article instructive, for the statistics he gives of the extent of small industries in various European countries. Earl Fortescue's "Imperium in Imperio" is an old man's fear of what the London County Council may do. It may enable London to coerce England as Paris coerces France; and he would like to see England secure her supremacy by dividing London into two Councils—a remedy which would be as futile as is the fear against which it is devised. Sir J. C. R. Colomb's paper on "The Naval Manœuvres" does not add anything new to the already voluminous literature on the subject; Mr. J. G. Fitch's on "The Chautauqua Reading Circle" describes the original out of which the "Home Reading Circles" in connection with the University Extension scheme have grown. "University Extension" has extended, by the way, to the reviews in full force this month. In the *National*, under the heading "The Classes and the Masses," will be found an interesting account by "A Local Secretary" of the recent gathering of the Extension students at Oxford.

The Future of France.

The remaining article in the *Nineteenth Century* (with one other to be noticed presently) is a very gloomy picture of the present and future of France by Mr. Frederick Marshall. But something must always be allowed for the artist's point of view; and those who think better of France will observe that Mr. Marshall (1) confessedly looked at the country from old châteaux windows, and (2) obviously is prepossessed against democracy. But when all deductions are made, there is enough in the political state of France—in her using up of her statesmen and piling up of debts—to alarm the most optimist of well-wishers. Mr. Marshall lays most stress on the former point. On the latter there is a very instructive paper in the *Contemporary Review* by M. Yves Guyot. But his analysis of recent "French Budgets" shows incidentally two things which should be placed to the credit of the Republic. One is that the Republic *as such* is cheaper than the

Empire, by 1½ millions sterling. The other is that several millions of the Republic's increased expenditure have gone in education. The increase in armaments is less encouraging—especially if, as Mr. Gallenga, writing on "France and Italy," opines, they will shortly be used in order to try and snatch a victory over Italy.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is a curious coincidence that, while Lord Charles Beresford and other independent authorities are showing up the shortcomings of the British navy in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and while M. Bourde, in the *Temps*, is trying to prove that the administration of the French Marine is as bad as bad can be, an unkindly light is being thrown by the New York press upon what it terms "the alleged fleet" of the United States of America. The chances of the United States Government being called upon to defend itself against a first-rate naval Power are, of course, extremely remote. Nevertheless it is a little surprising that a country which has a seaboard of 13,000 miles, a mercantile marine of 25,000 vessels, and which has more spare cash than it can spend, is absolutely without the means of defending any one of its coast cities from the guns of a modern ship of battle.

FOURTEEN MILLIONS WASTED IN PATCHING.

From the close of the Civil War until quite recently the United States Naval Department practised a policy of patching, which is estimated to have cost the nation from sixty to seventy-five millions of dollars. As an example of the way in which money was frittered away in worthless expedients, the story of the *Tennessee*, as told in the last Report of the Secretary of the Navy, is worth quoting. The *Tennessee* was built in 1867, at a cost of £378,639. On her trial trip she attained the respectable speed of 16 knots. In 1873 new and "improved" boilers were put in, with the result of reducing her maximum capabilities to 10¾ knots. Between 1869 and 1875 she had three months' service, and cost in repairs and alterations £249,702—an amount largely in excess of her total value. After a further sum of £116,541 had been laid out upon her, she was sold last year for £7,105. She had cost the Government £800,000, and had done about ten years of actual service. "It is often a subject of wonder," remarks the Secretary of the Navy, "what has become of the £14,500,000 spent upon war vessels since the close of the war, in view of the fact that there is now no navy. This bit of history will serve as an illustration."

A NAVY OF THREE CRUISERS—TO BE READY SHORTLY.

The result of this extravagant policy is shown in the fact that two years ago, when Congress passed an Extraordinary Vote for naval construction and armament, the United States navy had not a single steel-built vessel afloat, and none of the eighty or ninety sailing-vessels, composite corvettes, and monitors which constituted the fleet could have opposed for half an hour the quick-firing guns of a modern torpedo-boat. To-day the condition of affairs is thus much the worse that this antiquated fleet has practically ceased to exist. It is so much the better only that there are three partially protected cruisers—the *Boston*, the *Atlanta*, and the *Chicago*, of modern pattern and armament, theoretically ready for service. I say "theoretically," because none of these three vessels could be made sufficiently ready to offer a show of fighting power in less than six or nine months. Even if they were properly fitted out these vessels would be compelled to remain in the dockyards for want of coal. A fortnight ago the officials of the Brooklyn navy yard, in which the *Boston* is lying, admitted that the Government coal-sheds were empty, and that they had no power to fill them until Congress passed a special appropriation bill. For a year the *Boston*, the most nearly complete of the three cruisers, has been moored fast to the Government wharf—a fact which has prompted Brooklyn humourists to style her the "fastest" ship in the navy.

ONLY FIFTY MODERN GUNS.

It has long been admitted that the fortifications of New York Harbour are dilapidated and obsolete. It is now shown that the Government has not more than fifty rifled ordnance of modern pattern. Some of these have calibres of six and eight inches, but the majority are very much lighter weapons, which would be ineffective except at very short range. The only other defences of the approaches to New York are land torpedoes, the range of which is, of course, limited. There has been a good deal of talk about the dynamite gun, and a gunboat to carry three of these weapons is in course of construction; but there are as yet no dynamite guns in position, and it must be remembered that the dynamite gun, which has compressed air for its motive force, is capable of a range of only two miles. At the present moment New York is so powerless for defence that the fleet of China or even of Chili could lay a considerable portion of the city in ruins without running any serious risk.

A FINE FLEET ON PAPER.

There is a fine fleet in course of construction—a condition in which it is likely to remain for some years to come unless the Government is stirred into greater activity than it has shown heretofore. With the sum of £2,259,300 voted by Congress in 1886 the Naval Department has been enabled to place contracts for the construction of two armoured battle-ships, five first-class protected cruisers, four gunboat cruisers, one dynamite cruiser, and one first-class torpedo boat. These vessels are to be completed within periods varying from one to two years from the contract dates; but, as the experience of the *Boston*, *Atlanta*, and *Chicago* has shown, a good deal remains to be done after a vessel has taken her trial trip before she is ready for the naval service. The keels of the two battle-ships have not yet been laid, although the money was voted two years ago. It will probably be at least two years before any of the other vessels are really ready for service. Meanwhile, to use the words of the New York *Telegram*, "New York and every seaboard city are at the mercy of any fleet that may choose to come over here and create a disturbance."

At Home and Abroad.

It is reported in Suakin from Massowah that the Khalifa Abdallah of Khartoum is dead.

A despatch from Massowah to Suakin states that the Italian irregulars have occupied Sanheit.

It is reported from Wady Halfa that Walad el Njumi, the leader of the dervishes in that neighbourhood, has left Dongola for Sarras with 3,500 footmen, 900 cavalry, and three guns.

The French War Minister has consented to the proposed reductions in the estimates of his department, but Admiral Krantz persists in declining to reduce the estimates for the navy.

Yesterday morning the Empress Frederick and her daughters left Potsdam for Kiel, where her son Prince Henry lives, and where an English squadron is at present anchored.

The revenue of South Australia for the quarter ending September 30 amounted to £586,000, showing an increase of £97,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

Miss Driver, of Tittenhurst, Sunninghill, has presented £1,000 to the Royal Holloway College, Egham, as a fund for prizes.

A warrant was granted at Salford county court yesterday for the arrest of Mr. John Graves, the missing town clerk.

The official report of British wrecks reported to the Board of Trade during the month of September is as follows:—35 sailing vessels, 48 lives lost; 14 steamers, 5 lives lost; total, 49 vessels—53 lives lost.

John William Buckingham, a police-constable, was committed for trial at Greenwich yesterday on a charge of marrying a second wife, his first wife being still alive.

A trout 15¼ lb. in weight was caught on Friday last near Overton, Hants, by Mr. W. Portal. Its girth round shoulders was 20¼ in. It is now in the hands of Mr. Rowland Ward, F.Z.S., of Piccadilly, where it can be seen.

At a meeting of the Dublin municipal council yesterday it was resolved that the freedom of the city should be conferred on Cardinal Moran, in recognition of his love of country, his exalted station, and great learning.

The hop harvest in Kent and Sussex is practically finished; but in the Worcester district the in-gathering will not be complete until the end of the present week.

Captain Cecchi, the Italian Envoy, has left Zanzibar for Aden. He has come to no understanding with the Sultan, and the difficulty between the latter and the Italian Consul at Zanzibar remains unsettled. British subjects are arriving in Zanzibar in large numbers from the coast.

The revenue returns of Victoria continue to be of a satisfactory character, the income for the last quarter having amounted to £2,126,000, showing an increase of £434,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The increase in the Customs revenue was £214,000.

In view of the gradually increasing Chinese immigration into Siberia which is being organized by numerous Chinese agents, the journal *Svet* recommends the adoption of measures "to prevent Siberia becoming in time a Chinese colony."

Advices have just been received at Marseilles that the Messageries Maritimes Company's mail steamer *Sindh* has run ashore off the coast of the island of Samos and sustained damage to her hull. The mail steamer *Cambodge* and the French ironclad *Vauban* have gone to render her assistance.

The movement to collect funds for the erection of a memorial in the new cemetery at Evére, Brussels, over the remains of the officers and men who fell in the Waterloo campaign, has resulted in the collection of £2,400, of which the Government have contributed £500. The fund is now closed.

The Board of Trade have ordered the principal railway companies to supply them with returns showing every occasion during two typical months, this year and last, on which any man concerned with the working of the traffic was on duty for more than twelve hours continuously.

The Rev. Claude H. Sutton, formerly curate of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, has been selected by the committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society to take charge of the new chaplaincy at Luxor, on the Nile, for the ensuing winter season.

The Admiralty have given permission for 400 additional men to be employed at Devonport Dockyard on task and job work, the local officials being anxious to complete the building of the new vessels now on hand during the present financial year.

A third batch of decisions was issued by the Crofters' Commissioners last night. In all, decisions have now been issued in 383 cases. The old rents amounted to £3,542 4*s.* 6*d.*, reduced to £2,591 9*s.* 6*d.* Of arrears amounting to £3,175, £1,567 has been cancelled.

The weather in the North of England has become quite winterly, and in many parts a considerable quantity of snow fell yesterday morning. Other places have been visited by hailstorms, and in West Yorkshire a slight frost is reported.

St. Dunstan's College, situate at Catford Bridge, was formally opened yesterday. The institution has been established under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, to provide education of a high order, and in accordance with modern requirements, for 400 boys.

The Belgrade Progressist party are complaining that intrigues are being carried on to bring about a rupture between the King and this party. The Progressist party are prepared to accept whatever solution of the separation question the King and the Cabinet may think fit to adopt, but they hope that the misunderstandings will not continue longer.

The publication of the Emperor Frederick's Diary still affords matter for speculation and discussion in Berlin. A journal states that the legal proceedings are now in the control of the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Empire. The portions of the Diary of 1866 relating to the battle of Königrätz were first published three months ago.

The chairman of the Clerkenwell Free Library writes:—"Will you allow me to state that the Commissioners—having appointed as librarian Mr. Brown, of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, who will commence his duties on October 8—will be glad to receive gifts of books to assist them in providing a useful library in this poor and densely populated parish."

Great sensation was caused at Crewe last evening by the discovery in a brook of the body of Mr. Thomas Evans, chief booking clerk of the London and North Western Railway Company. His head was immersed in water and his feet lay on the bank, and he was quite dead. He was superintendent of a Church Sunday-school, and on Sunday assisted in the celebration of the harvest festival.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN MUNICH.

MUNICH, Oct. 1.—The Emperor William arrived here at nine o'clock this evening amid the firing of a Royal salute, and was received at the railway station by the Prince Regent and the members of the Bavarian Royal House, the Ministers, the principal officers of the army, and other notabilities. The Emperor and the Prince Regent embraced and kissed each other repeatedly, after which his Majesty greeted the other Royal and distinguished personages. The Chief Burgomaster then read an address welcoming the Emperor to the town. His Majesty, in reply, expressed the pleasure which it afforded him to have the opportunity to visit the Bavarian capital, the capital of a country which had played so important a part in the history of the German Empire, and whose Royal House was one of the most important in the Empire. The Emperor then expressed the hope that he might be granted power to devote himself to the good of the Empire in the same spirit as did his grandfather.

THE REBELLION IN AFGHANISTAN.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.—The *Pioneer* publishes intelligence from Cabul, dated the 28th of September, stating that Gholam Hyder Orakzai, the Ameer's commander-in-chief with the Bamian column was still at Haibak, where Abdulla Khan's force joined them on the 23rd. Khanabad was reported to be in the hands of Abdulla Khan's men.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 1.—Ninety-nine fresh cases of yellow fever and ten deaths have occurred here during the last twenty-four hours.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE THREATENED.

TALK OF JOINING THE UNITED STATES.

The subjoined despatch, signed Erastus Wiman, was handed in yesterday at the offices of the Toronto newspapers. A request was subsequently made that it should be suppressed, and this was complied with by all the journals except the *Empire*, which published the document, commenting severely at the same time on the conspiracy against Canadian interests which it appeared to disclose. The message ran as follows :—

New York, Sept. 29.

I deem it my duty to say that information from Washington has reached me of a reliable character to the effect that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have during the past few days, in furtherance of the views of its chairman, Senator Sherman, been discussing the question of inviting the Dominion of Canada to join the United States. So far have matters progressed, that it is not at all unlikely that a resolution will be reported for the concurrent action of both Houses declaring it to be the duty of the President to open negotiations with Great Britain, looking to political union between the English-speaking nations on this Continent. The condition attending the invitation to Canada is understood to be that the United States would assume the entire debt of the Dominion, estimated at three hundred million dollars. Commercial union was urged as the basis of the proposed negotiations, on the ground that, while a majority might be secured for it, only a small minority favoured political union, but the sentiment of the committee was so strong in favour of proposing at first political union that it was impossible to contend with it.

A BRITISH EXPEDITION IN WEST AFRICA.

NEARLY SIX HUNDRED NATIVES KILLED.

According to a report received in Liverpool, the British expedition which has sent into the Togo country recently has met with very serious opposition, and in consequence a great number of natives on both sides have been killed. The expedition was organized to punish the natives in question for the murder of the British officer Captain Dalrymple. This gentleman went into the interior of the Gold Coast Colony to try and settle the differences between two powerful tribes who were at war and blocking the trade routes. Captain Dalrymple, it is said, succeeded in inducing the natives on one side to return to their country, but subsequently he was killed by the others. The force organized to punish the natives for the murder consisted of Houssa troops brought from several parts of the Gold Coast and from Lagos. These were under the direction of English officers, and went from a place called Winnebah. No exact particulars of the fighting appear to have been received, but it would appear that the force met with very great opposition, as it is reported that about 500 of the enemy were killed. The natives were well armed, and are said to have inflicted severe losses on the Houssas, 64 of whom are said to have been killed in the battle. The British force only numbered two or three hundred men, but the natives were met with in strong force. The Togo country is just behind the German territory of Bageida, and after the fight the British Governor is said to have sent a communication to the German Governor of Bageida informing him of the result.

THE PROSECUTION OF DR. GEFFCKEN.

The rumour that Dr. Geffcken has been set at liberty is so far from being true that, although he bears the title of *Geheimrath*, or Privy Councillor, the offer of bail has been peremptorily refused. The accused yesterday underwent a judicial examination of seven hours' duration. All his luggage and correspondence have been seized, and are held at the disposal of the Reichsgericht, or Supreme Court of the Empire, which is located at Leipsic. Dr. Geffcken's wife, a daughter of the celebrated poet Immermann has been much affected by the incarceration of her husband. It is stated that negotiations are pending (between the Prussian Government and the free city of Hamburg) for his extradition, so to speak, to Berlin. But it is not yet known where or on what issue Dr. Geffcken will be tried, all positive statements on this subject being premature.

Meanwhile, the Conservative *Post* has undertaken, or rather, perhaps, has been directed, to instruct public opinion as to the political antecedents of Dr. Geffcken, and the motives which, it is said, induced him to perpetrate the criminal indiscretion complained of. According to a writer in this Government organ, these motives were simply hatred of Prince Bismarck and a resentful desire to thwart the Chancellor and all his works—motives which are all the more mysterious seeing that Dr. Geffcken's political convictions admittedly lean to the Conservative side. To generalize the accusations of the *Post*, Dr. Geffcken has ever been a systematic and persistent adversary of Prince Bismarck, and much of his policy; and when to this is added the reproach of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, that he is also a decided free-trader and an enthusiastic admirer of England, it is easy, in the opinion of his accusers, to understand the motive which induced him to divulge a document that was only calculated, they say, to embroil the nation and embitter its Chancellor.

WHO IS THE MURDERER AND HOW MAY HE BE CAUGHT?

AN EPITOME OF THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE PUBLIC.

The following suggestions, for the most part more or less aimless and absurd, have been culled from the morning papers in reference to the murders in the East-end :—

REWARD.—Mr. Matthews is opposed to the offer of blood money. "Rewards did more harm than good;" "there was nothing to justify such a departure from recognized rules," &c.; and so he has declined £300 offered him as a contribution from the public. £2,000 or thereabouts is now offered, *not* by the Home Office.

PARDON TO ACCOMPLICES—There is a theory that the murderer must be known to some one who has withheld information in expectation of reward. He is now afraid. Promise him a pardon.

BLOODHOUNDS—They ran Fish, the Blackburn barber, to earth, and it is suggested that they should be tried in Whitechapel. Mr. Percy Lindley, a breeder of bloodhounds, says that as all trace of the scent has been trodden out, they would be useless at present, but suggests that a pair of these dogs should be kept for a time at one of the police head-quarters, ready for immediate use.

EVERY ONE TO REPORT TO THE POLICE BEFORE GOING TO BED.—Another idea is to draw a line round the area of the murders, constitute a number of temporary police-stations, and make every man living in the area report himself before going to bed.

KNIFE-SEARCHING.—It is seriously suggested by a correspondent in the *Daily Telegraph* that after dark in certain parts of London every policeman ought to have the right of stopping and searching any one, to see if he carries a knife such as must have been used in all these hideous crimes.

HE COMES FROM TEXAS.—The *Daily News* says that some time ago Texas was horrified by a similar series of murders. They have ceased. Perhaps the murderer has crossed the Atlantic and renewed his experiments in Whitechapel.

A FANATICAL VIVISECTIONIST.—A surgical theory comes from Paris that the murderer is a fanatical vivisectionist and disciple of Hoeckel, the German naturalist, who followed in the steps of Darwin in studying the origin of species, and who advanced some startling ideas that have not yet been established.

POLICEMEN IN RUBBER SHOES.—Policemen have mostly big feet, wear thick boots, and have a heavy tread. If they wore list or rubber shoes they might come on the murderer unawares.

POLICEMEN AS WOMEN.—That policemen should disguise themselves as women, and act as decoys. The policemen say they have beards and bass voices.

PROFESSIONAL SLAUGHTERERS.—Some suggest that a census of the men employed in slaughter-houses should be taken.

PROSTITUTES AND PISTOLS.—That every street-walker should carry a pistol.

WOMEN WALK IN COUPLES.—It is suggested that Whitechapel prostitutes should walk in couples.

THE GANG THEORY.—Some think that such a series of murders could only have been successfully executed by a gang of two or more.

THE WORK OF A RELIGIOUS MANIAC.—"The murders point to one individual, and that individual insane. Not necessarily an escaped, or even as yet recognized lunatic. He may be an earnest religionist with a delusion that he has a mission from above to extirpate vice by assassination. And he has selected his victims from a class which contributes pretty largely to the factorship of immorality and sin."

THE BURKE AND HARE THEORY.—Suggested by Mr. Wynne Baxter, that the murderer is employed to get anatomical specimens for some experimentalist.

THE JEKYLL AND HYDE THEORY.—That the murderer lives two lives, and inhabits two houses or two sets of rooms.

OBEDIENCE TO THE TALMUD.—Among certain fanatical Jews their exists a superstitution to the effect that if a Jew became intimate with a Christian woman he would atone for his offence by slaying and mutilating the object of his passion. Sundry passages of the Talmud are said to sanction this form of atonement.

BY A POLICEMAN.—That no one but a policeman could have eluded vigilance. Therefore——

AVENGING LIPSKI.—That some of Lipski's compatriots have turned wholesale murderers for the purpose of showing that the police are mostly fools.

THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIOLOGIST.—That the murderer is a scientific sociologist who wished to bring forcibly before the public mind the natural corollary of the impunity with which the maiming of women is regarded by the magistrates and judges.

A REWARD FROM THE CITY: NONE FROM THE HOME OFFICE.

The Lord Mayor, acting upon the advice of the Commissioner of City Police, has, in the name of the Corporation of London, offered a reward of £500 for the detection of the Whitechapel murderer, the last crime having been committed within the jurisdiction of the City. The following is the placard offering the reward :—

MURDER.—£500 REWARD.

Whereas, at 1.45 A.M. on Sunday, the 30th of September last, a woman, name unknown, was found brutally murdered in Mitre-square, Aldgate, in this City, a reward of £500 will be paid by the Commissioner of Police of the City of London to any person (other than a person belonging to a police force in the United Kingdom) who shall give such information as shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the murderer or murderers. Information to be given to the Inspector of the Detective Department, 26, Old Jewry, or at any police-station.—JAMES FRASER, Colonel, Commissioner.

The Home Secretary, having had forwarded to him a cheque for £300, for the purpose of a reward being offered, has returned the cheque, with the intimation that such a course would not be attended with any useful result. But the prompt action of the Lord Mayor in offering a reward for the apprehension of the Mitre-square murderer has been received with general satisfaction. The sum offered by his lordship, together with £400 which two newspapers offer to supply, the £100 offered by Mr. Montagu, M.P., and the £200 collected by the Vigilance Committee, make an aggregate sum of £1,200. It is probable that the reward will be increased to £2,000, as the Lord Mayor has been urged to open a subscription list, and some members of the Stock Exchange seem disposed to take the matter up. Colonel Sir Alfred Kirby, J.P., the officer commanding the Tower Hamlets Battalion Royal Engineers, has offered, on behalf of his officers, a reward of £100, to be paid to any one who will give information that would lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator of the recent murders committed in the district in which his regiment is situated.

NEW BRITISH PROTECTORATE IN THE PACIFIC.

A telegram from Auckland says :—The Acting British Vice-Consul at Raratonga has been instructed to proclaim a British protectorate over that island and over the remainder of the Hervey group. It is intended to issue the proclamation as regards Raratonga on the 20th inst., and afterwards for the other islands.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'s Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6d., post free for 7 stamps from *C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.*

FOURTH EDITION.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF THE FORGER.

THE GOVERNMENT IN ALARM.

For the last few days reports have been diligently circulated on both sides as to the absolute confidence with which both parties in the pending suit contemplate the result of the appeal to the three judges. At Printing House-square they profess to have the most positive evidence of the authenticity of the letters upon which, it is needless to say, the whole question turns, and so certain do they profess to be of the justice of their case that they have been for some time discussing as to what will follow when Mr. Parnell and some of his leading associates disappear from public life. The Irish party without Mr. Parnell and some of his lieutenants would be indeed a phenomenon with which it would be difficult to reckon.

On the other hand we have reason to know that the confidence of Ministers, who are presumably informed by their Attorney-General of the real nature of the *Times* case, is by no means equal to that which prevails in Printing House-square. On the contrary, we have good authority for stating that there prevails in Downing-street a profound feeling of uneasiness which may easily deepen into dismay. Already strong Unionists are beginning to condemn the Government for the incredible folly with which it permitted the Attorney-General to identify himself with the case of the *Times*. These gentlemen see plainly enough that if the *Times* goes down, the Government goes down with it. There is no getting over the fact that the counsel for the *Times* is the Attorney-General for Her Majesty's Government.

Among the Irish party there prevails the liveliest feeling of satisfaction and confidence. It is currently reported that Mr. Parnell has succeeded in unearthing the forger of the letter in the *Times*, and that this man will be produced and evidence laid against him which will establish his identity as the original forger beyond any doubt. Under these circumstances they look forward to a victory which will not only be brilliant but decisive. The interest in the issue of this contest entirely overshadows any interest that may be excited by the meeting of Parliament because it is felt on both sides, however illogical it may be, that unless the Government succeeds in getting a verdict of guilty against Mr. Parnell and his friends the cause of the Union is lost. One of the ablest and most brilliant writers in the Unionist camp remarked the other day, in the course of a discussion on the political prospect, that if Mr. Parnell can escape conviction, Mr. Gladstone's return to office and the subsequent carrying of Home Rule is quite certain.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN LAW CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTE VIDEO, Oct. 1.—The Spanish Minister here has asked the South American Law Congress, now sitting in this city, to recognize proprietorship in literary and artistic works; and the United States Minister has claimed the same right for patents and trademarks. The proposals have been favourably received by the Congress and will probably be adopted.

THE MISERY AMONG THE NAIL AND CHAIN-MAKERS.

Mr. Burnett, on behalf of the Board of Trade, visited Sedgley to-day for the purpose of making inquiries into the wretched condition of operatives in the nail and chain trade. With a few exceptions the whole of the workpeople are nailers, and they work in huts at the back of their dwellings. Whilst at work they were visited by Mr. Burnett, and questioned, and he will submit to the Board of Trade a Report of his investigation. The proceedings are conducted in private.

THE BAPTISTS AT HUDDERSFIELD.

To-day is the foreign missions day at the Baptist Union meetings at Huddersfield. The missionary sermon to young men was preached at the principal Baptist church in the town, as early as seven o'clock, and later on a missionary valedictory service was held in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel. Two missionaries returning to the Congo, two to India, one to China, and one going out to China for the first time, gave addresses. Mr. John Barran, M.P., presided.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress was formally opened at Manchester this morning at a crowded meeting in the Free Trade Hall, about four thousand persons being present. The Bishop of Manchester, in his presidential address, insisted upon the importance of the work imposed upon the Church Congress as a means of creating reasonable and proper public opinion, and said that no other organization was so well fitted to secure the results which the promoters of the congress had in view.

SHOCKING CASE OF PARENTAL NEGLECT.

A painter named John Tobin, and his wife Elizabeth, each twenty-seven years of age, of 10, Wale-street, Poplar, were charged at the Thames police-court to-day with neglecting to provide food and clothing for their child Daniel, aged two and a half years. The evidence given revealed a shocking state of things. The relieving officer went to the room occupied by the prisoners on Saturday evening, and found the little boy there alone lying on an iron bedstead with only his shirt on. The condition of the room will not bear minute description, and the stench was horrible. The child was too weak to speak. As the relieving officer left the house the male prisoner came staggering along the street drunk. It was stated that the prisoners had altogether five children. On Friday afternoon the mother borrowed a shilling from the landlady to buy food for them, went out, and did not return till between eleven and twelve on Saturday night. The children were left all that time without food. The male prisoner, it was said, earned 5s. a day, and was at work last week. Prisoners were remanded.

THE EAST-END MURDER MYSTERY.

STILL NO DISCOVERY.

Still we are no nearer the solution of the East-end murder mystery. Although several arrests have been made, nothing important has come of them. "We attach no importance to any of them," said a responsible police officer last evening. "They have been merely cases in which inquiry seemed desirable, but we think little of them. We have been able to make no important arrests.' As a matter of fact four arrests were made in the vicinity of Whitechapel, but the persons detained have since been discharged from custody. It is quite safe to state that at the present moment the authorities do not possess a reliable clue upon which to work. "You have had no doubt many suggestions made to you?" it was remarked. "Oh, yes, a great many," replied the officer mentioned above, "and some of the papers have made some startling discoveries of important clues, but I am unable to say that the police have at present any knowledge of them." Two other men have now been arrested and are detained at Leman-street, but to these again no great importance is attached.

STATEMENTS MADE TO THE POLICE.

One of the statements made to the police is to the effect that on Sunday evening a man answering in every particular the published description of the supposed murderer went up to the cabstand in Islington-street and asked if he might be allowed to wash his hands; but permission was refused, and the man walked away. Another statement is that of a cabman, who says that he drove a fare from Camden-town to Paddington on Sunday night, who said that he had been in the company of the Whitechapel murderer, and was going to see him again. A third statement made to the police is that of a woman who says that on Sunday evening she was accosted in Graham-road, Stoke Newington by a respectably-dressed man who remarked that she was "too good looking to murder," and then demanded money. She gave the man a shilling, upon which he remarked that she "had just saved herself from being served the same as was done at Whitechapel," and then decamped.

THE MURDERER'S TRAIL.

All the less lighted thoroughfares of East London were last night in a most deserted condition, and only out on the broad footways and under the glare of lamps were there many people ranging the streets. In connection with the Mitre-square murder a startling discovery was made. Sergeant Dudman had his attention drawn to 36, Mitre-street, a house a short distance from the spot where the murdered woman was found, and there he found what appeared to be blood-stains upon the doorway and underneath the window, as if a person had wiped his fingers on the window ledge and drawn a blood-stained knife down part of the doorway. Mr. Hartig, who lives on the premises, said he had only just become aware of the stains, and then quite by accident. Almost immediately afterwards the same police-officer had his attention drawn to similar marks on the glass of the window of Mr. William Smith at the corner of Mitre-square; but Mr. Smith scouted the idea that they could have anything to do with the murders, as the windows were covered at night by shutters.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

At the Paddington vestry this morning, Mr. Mark Judge moved, and it was seconded, that Sir Charles Warren, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, be asked to publish an official return of statistics showing the numbers of the metropolitan police force and their local distribution during the past twelve months, for the information of the local authorities; but the motion was rejected.

MORE SNOW.

Snow fell at Ludlow and over the surrounding district this morning. The house-tops and the hills around were white in a very short time. The weather is very cold. At Dudley and in other parts of East Worcestershire snow also fell to-day. The weather is exceptionally cold. The hills round Monmouth are covered with snow this morning, and a large portion of the corn harvest is lying out in it.

IN MEMORY OF THE "GOOD EARL."

A memorial to the late Earl of Shaftesbury was unveiled yesterday afternoon by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in Westminster Abbey. Prior to the ceremony a meeting was held in the Jerusalem Chamber, among those present being Lord and Lady Sherbrooke, Lord Shaftesbury and the Dowager Lady Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Carlisle, and Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P. Canon Duckworth, in the absence of the Dean of Westminster, said this was the third anniversary of the death of the great man whom they were met to honour, and the day had been fitly chosen for the inauguration of a monument to him which would not only preserve to distant generations a speaking likeness of the form and features they knew so well, but would perpetuate the remembrance of his long life of beneficence and the influence of his splendid example. Lady Burdett-Coutts paid a graceful tribute to the memory and works of Lord Shaftesbury, and said she could have wished that a little child had been selected to perform the ceremony, for a portion of his life was devoted to the welfare of the children. The company then proceeded to the Abbey, which was densely crowded by sightseers, and the statue was unveiled. The figure, which is placed in a commanding position near the western door of the Abbey, has been executed by Mr. E. J. Boehm, R.A., from a bust by the same artist, which was finished from life. Lord Shaftesbury is represented in the robes of the Garter, in a contemplative attitude. The statue is about 8 ft. 6 in. in height, and is placed on a marble pedestal, which bears the following inscription:—"Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G. Born April 28, 1801; died October 1, 1885. Endeared to his countrymen by a long life spent in the cause of the helpless and suffering. Love. Serve." The two last words are the motto of the Shaftesbury family. Canon Duckworth formally dedicated the statue to the public, and the proceedings closed with the Benediction.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW CONGRESS.

The meeting of the International Commercial Law Congress is now being held at Brussels. A considerable number of English, French, American, Spanish, German, Russian, Italian, and even Japanese delegates are attending. Important questions connected with bills of exchange and maritime conflicts are to be discussed. The Belgian Government will, says the Minister of Justice, take part in the proceedings. Large receptions are being given by the Burgomaster and the Foreign Office.

Canon Duckworth, who has been in residence at Westminster Abbey during the past month, will also do duty for the month of October.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN HUNGARY.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Miskolcz at noon yesterday, accompanied by a brilliant suite, including the Military Attaché to the British Embassy. His Royal Highness was received with enthusiastic "eljens "by the thousands of people assembled before the railway station, where a detachment of troops was drawn up. The band played, "God save the Queen," as the Prince passed down the front of the guard of honour on the platform. The General in command having reported himself to his Royal Highness, the Prince, accompanied by the regimental staff, rode to the drill ground, the way to which was lined by a dense crowd, which warmly cheered his Royal Highness. On reaching the ground the officers of the hussar regiment of whtch the Prince is honorary colonel were introduced to his Royal Highness. The regiment then went through a series of evolutions, which the Prince followed with the greatest attention, and afterwards commended in the warmest terms. The return of his Royal Highness from the parade-ground to the hotel was suggestive of a triumphal progress. The Prince drove in a State carriage, which had been sent for his especial use, and following came a long train of private equipages. The road was again thronged with people, who did honour to the English Heir Apparent by waving handkerchiefs and cheering with the utmost ardour. At two o'clock the civil authorities came to the hotel to pay their respects to his Royal Highness, who, through Count Apponyi, conveyed to them his most cordial thanks for the brilliant reception accorded him at Miskolcz. The Prince of Wales drove off at four o'clock in the afternoon to attend some races organized by the corps of officers.

MR. BALFOUR'S VISIT TO GLASGOW.

Mr. Balfour arrived yesterday at Glasgow, where, in the Merchants' Hall, he was presented with an address from the Liberal Unionists in twenty-seven constituencies in the West of Scotland. In reply, he acknowledged the gigantic debt which the country owed to the Liberal Unionists for the preservation of the Union. Nobody, he said, really wanted Home Rule. A large section of the Irish demanded it, but only as a step towards separation, while the parliamentary party sought for it in order that it might be the beginning of a fresh agitation.

In the evening, Mr. Balfour, speaking at St. Andrew's Hall, said he had resolved to survey that part of the recent Irish controversy which deals with the treatment of so-called political prisoners in Ireland. He commented on the case of the late Mr. Mandeville, maintaining that his imprisonment was just, and was not the cause of his death. He then alluded to misrepresentations as to Mr. O'Brien's treatment, citing them as illustrating the kind of conspiracy that the Government had to fight against. Having compared the sentences passed upon persons under Mr. Gladstone's Administration with those he had lately condemned, Mr. Balfour expressed astonishment at the astounding impudence which marked the present attitude of the Gladstonian leaders, pointing out that the rules and discipline in Irish prisons were much more lenient than those in England.

LOSS OF A FLUSHING SCHOONER.

A Dover telegram states that the Flushing schooner *John Frederich* has foundered in the North Sea. The crew took to the boats, and were picked up by the steamer *Harold* and landed at Dover this morning.

MR. SPURGEON ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Last evening Mr. Spurgeon presided at the Tabernacle over the opening meeting of an eight days' Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission. He said the wine drunk nowadays was a mingle-mangle mixture of all things except that which was good. It was supposed to strengthen people, but that was a mere supposition. He was of opinion that by this time those who thought that total abstinence would do good had been justified by the results. Comparatively little had been done compared with the gigantic evil that remained.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

The Leadville Mines (Limited) announce that they have entered into an agreement with the Board of Inland Revenue for compounding the stamp duties payable on transfers of its shares.

The directors of Mason and Barry (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ending June 30, at the rate of 9*s*. per share, free from income tax, payable on and after the 22nd inst.

It is notified that the Consolidated Bank will pay the interest due on November 1 on the City of Hobart Town Corporation Five per Cent. Loan of 1880.

Cheques for the twenty-seventh quarterly dividend of the Streatham and General Estates Company at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum have been posted.

Messrs. Matheson and Co. have received telegraphic advices that the last rail to connect the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Mexican National Railroad was laid on the 28th ult., and that the first through train was on its way over the line.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, and carry forward £40,000.

The gross earnings of the New York, Ontario, and Western Railway Company for the month of August amounted to 191,700 dollars, the operating expenses to 134,200 dols., and the net earnings to 57,500 dols.

The traffic receipts of the Suez Canal from the 20th to the 30th ult. amount to 1,520,000 f., showing a decrease of 50,000 f., as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year.

Lord Hartington received the freedom of Nairn at noon to-day.

The Nawab Mahdi Ali, chief representative of the Nizam in the settlement of the Hyderabad Deccan question, has been ordered by his physician to return to India on account of his health.

Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., who has succeeded Lord Byron as president of the National Thrift Society, gave his inaugural address to members and workers last evening.

Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador to the Russian Court, left London last evening for St. Petersburg to resume his diplomatic duties.

Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., addressing his constituents at Wolverhampton last night, said of the Local Government Act as a whole, though there were serious omissions, which he regretted, that it laid the foundation of a broad and beneficial system of genuine local self-government. As to Ireland there were but two courses—either to empower Irishmen to deal with the administration of Ireland, or to carry out to its bitter end the policy of repression, which had so miserably failed

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

MARKETS ALL DULL.—QUOTATIONS LOWER.

There is little or no change in the condition of the Money Market. Operators are still under the influence of fears of further exports of gold to the Argentine Republic, and there is no disposition to allow rates to fall away. Indeed, this is scarcely possible while the available supply of cash is so short. The quotation for discounting three months' bank paper is again 4 per cent., subject to any alteration in the official minimum, or 4¼ per cent. for out and out transactions. There is a good demand for short loans in connection with the calling in of money by the India Council, and the Bank of England is doing a fair business both in advances and discount, the charge for the former being 4½ per cent. An advance in the Bank rate on Thursday is generally expected, though doubts are entertained in some quarters.

There is little feature of interest on the Stock Exchange. Only a very small business has been done, operators being indisposed to commit themselves heavily for a further rise in the present condition of the Money Market, while there is no inclination to open transactions on the idea of a fall in values, most of the circumstances affecting markets, with the exception of money, being favourable. Home Government Funds are weak, but show no further fall. In the English Railway market there is an all-round slight decline on realization sales; but, apart from Great Western, which has fallen a further ½, the movements are not important. Foreign Government Bonds are quiet and without movement of interest, though the variations are mostly adverse. American Railroad securities opened firm in tone, owing to the continued improvement in New York, but there has since been somewhat of a relapse in sympathy with other departments, and the market now presents an irregular appearance. Trunks are better, but Mexican rails have given way on the traffic, showing a take of £6,400, being a decrease compared with the corresponding week last year of £5,600. Miscellaneous markets are quiet.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened strong, with a bullish feeling, and on free realizations became very active, but advanced steadily, though slowly, almost throughout. Gould stocks, Jersey, and New England were the features, with advances extending to 2. The general list rose but fractionally. The market closed active and strong at prices close to the best.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night:—

In Home Railways.—*Declined*: Hull and Barnsley and Great Western ½, Caledonian and Brighton Deferred ⅜, Great Eastern, North Western, Metropolitan, Midland, and South Eastern Deferred ¼, North British Preferred ¼, the Deferred ⅛, Chatham Ordinary, Sheffield Deferred, and North Eastern ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Declined*: Egyptian Unified ¼, the Preference and Daira ⅛, French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Peruvian 1872 3-16, the 1870 ⅛, Portuguese ⅛, and Spanish Four per Cents. ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Union Pacific shares ½, the Preference ⅜, New York Central ¼, and Lake Shore ⅛. *Fallen*: Norfolk and Western Preference ⅜, Denver Preference ⅜, the Ordinary ¼, Louisville and Nashville, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ¼, Erie shares and Second Mortgage, Ontario, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk Second Preference ½, the First Preference ⅜, the Third Preference and Guaranteed ¼. *Declined*: Nitrate shares ⅝, Canadian Pacific, Mexican Second Preference ½, the First Preference and Ordinary ¼, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

Suez Canal shares are down ¼, De Beers ¼, Mason and Barry 3-16, Namaqua ⅛, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16.

A cable message has been received by the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas, and Pacific Junction Railways Company (Limited) stating that traffic has been resumed on all the roads, including the Vicksburg and Meridian.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company notify that the cable laid in 1869, which was broken at 135 miles from St. Pierre, in shallow water, on the 23rd ult., was successfully repaired on the 30th by the company's steamship *Minia*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Americans are in limited demand. Prices are somewhat irregular, and mostly fractionally easier. Other growths are unchanged. Sales 6,000. Futures quiet at one to two points decline.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100	⅛
New Consols 2½	95⅝	¼
Reduced 3 p. c.	99½	101
Local Loan Stock	102	1
New 2½ per Cent	93⅛	4½
India 3½ per Cent	103⅛	1½
Do. 4½ p. c. Re	72½	½
Egyptian Guar.	99½	100
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	111	12
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101	2
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110½	11
Liverpool	110¼	¼
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols	72	4
Do. Treasury	95½	7½xd
Austrian Gold	89	91 xd
Do. Silver	67	9
Brazilian 1875	103	4
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	64¼	¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	93	4
Do. B.	91¼	2¼
Egypt. State Don.	101⅛	¾
Do. Unified	83⅜	4⅛
Do. Preference	102⅜	⅜
Do. Daira Sanieh	79	¼
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81½	2 xd
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103½	4
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82	½
Hung. Gold Rente	83	⅛
Italian	95⅝	⅞
Mexican Converted	39¼	40
Peruvian 5 p.c	72	⅛
Do. 6 p.c.	16⅜	⅜
Portuguese	6⅜	⅞
Russian 1873	98⅛	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	73⅛	4 xd
Turkish 1854	100	2
Group 1	25	½
Group 2	15⅛	16
Group 3	15⅛	¼
4½ p. c. 1871	85	½
5 p. c. Defence	97	½
5 p. c. Priority	81	3
Uruguay Unified	74	½xd
Virginia Funded	40½	1½
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109	10
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	113	½ xd
Great Eastern	71	¼
Great Northern	117	18
Ditto A	103	4
Great Western	150⅛	⅜
Hull and Barnsley	35	½
Lanc. and York	119½	20½
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	133⅛	1½
Chatham (Ordinary)	24⅛	⅜
Do. Preference	102¼	3¼
North Western	163¼	¼
South Western	138	9
Manchester & Shef.	72	4
Do. A.	37¾	8½
Met. Consolidated	75	⅛
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	33	½
Midland	134⅛	⅜
North British Pref.	75⅜	⅝
Do. Def.	52¼	¾
North Eastern	159¼	60¼
North Stafford	111	12
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	112⅛	⅛
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	59⅜	⅜
Can. Pacific Share	36⅛	⅛
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	69¼	70
Denver & R. Grande	20⅜	1⅛
Do. Pref.	53¼	6¼
Illinois Shares	121	2
Lake Shore	106½	¼
Ohio & Mississippi	25¼	6¼
Louis. and Nash.	63	½
Mex. Cen. Bonds	6¼	8¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13¼	¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112¼	13¼
New York Ontario	17½	¼
Erie Shares	30⅜	1⅛
Do. Sec. Mort.	101¼	¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	53¼	¼
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	42¼	3
North. Pacific Pref	63⅛	⅛
Pennsylvania Sh.	57½	8
Phil. and Read. Sh.	27½	¾
Union Pacific Shares	64⅛	⅜
Wabash Preferred	28⅛	9⅛
Do. Gen. Mort.	45½	6½
Grand Trunk Sh.	11 5 16	7 16
Do. First Pref.	63⅛	⅜
Do. Second Pre	48	½
Do. Third Pref.	27½	¼
Do. Guaranteed	71	½
Mexican Ordinary	49⅜	⅛
Do First Pre	122½	3
Ob. do. and Pref	81¼	¼
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	½
Varna 3 per cent	7¼	¼
Nitrate Railway	25¼	¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133¼	14¼
City Bank	201½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	111¼	½
London and County	83½	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	51	2
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	⅜	½
Mysore shares	3⅛	⅜
Oceanic	1 11 16	13 21
Cape Copper	5⅛	½xd
Namaqua	3⅜	⅛
Mason and Barry	2 11 16	13 16
Rio Tinto	22⅜	3⅛
Montana £1 shares	1⅞	2
De Beers	30¼	⅜
Kimberley Cent	35¾	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	48½	9
Do. Pref.	80	½
Brazilian Submarine	13¼	⅛
Direct Unit. States	10⅛	⅛
Eastern	12⅛	¼
Ditto Extension	12⅜	13⅛
United Telephone	13¼	½
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅛	⅛
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	198	203
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17	18
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	261	6
New River, New	349	51
Sthwrk. & Vauxhall	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A.	248	52
Imp. Continental	211	14
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	3⅛	⅜
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
Guinness and Co.	310	15
Hotchkiss	10¼	¼
Bryant and May	15¼	½
Spratt's Patent	9¼	10
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	64	7
Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	19½	20
Suez Canal	88	½
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	43	5

THE ALLEGED NEW SUNDAY PAPER.

We are requested to state that the report that Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the *New York World*, was at present in London arranging for the publication of a new Sunday paper, is without foundation. Mr. Joseph Pulitzer is suffering greatly from his eyesight, and is at this moment in Paris. It is Mr. Albert Palitzer, the editor of the *Morning Journal*, of New York, who is now in London at the Alexandra Hotel, and who, until he read the announcement referring to his brother, had never even dreamed of starting a new Sunday paper in London, nor does he entertain any such idea now.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND THE CHINESE.

President Cleveland has approved the Chinese Exclusion Bill, but suggests legislation permitting the landing of those Chinamen now *en route* for the United States who are provided with certificates, and granting an indemnity to those who suffered any violence during the anti-Chinese agitation in the Territories. The present session of Congress is the longest on record.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN SPAIN.

A *Chronicle* telegram from Madrid says:—The Liberal newspapers have been thrown into a state of consternation by the publication on Saturday of some official statistics relating to the religious orders in Spain. Briefly these show that there are at present in Spain 221 monasteries, with 4,220 monks and friars, and 1,109 convents, with 25,000 nuns. Although the number of convents is really less than existed before the Restoration, nearly 200 monasteries have been built since 1876, most of which are in the North of Spain. Many of them have been founded by religious refugees from France and other countries. It might be said that whereas in their beginnings nearly all were poor communities, there is at the present time, after less than twelve years' existence, scarcely one that does not control large sums of money, while some are said to possess many millions of francs. The chief cause for alarm, of course, lies in the fact that the religious orders are almost entirely devoted to the Carlist cause.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

A dynamite outrage was perpetrated yesterday morning against one of the Paris registry offices specially affected by café waiters, and situate at the corner of the Rues Chenier and de Clery, near the Gymnase Theatre. About two o'clock a tremendous report startled the sleeping inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and brought the police quickly to the spot. An attempt had been made to blow up the premises of M. Flisseau, keeper of the registry office in question, who had to close his offices on several occasions during the late strike of Paris waiters, to prevent them from being wrecked, and had also been threatened repeatedly. The force of the explosion had blown a hole in the building near the door, shattering the first step, the flying stones going clean through the front of a shop opposite, near which was afterwards found a flattened piece of copper tube, which probably belonged to the engine of destruction used. Most of the windows of the neighbouring houses, as well as the large panes of a kiosk standing at the other end of the street, were shattered. There is, as yet, no clue to the perpetrator of this outrage.

"THE FIRST OF OCTOBER."

Pheasant-shooting commenced yesterday, and, while in the South of England and most of the Midland Counties, where the weather was bright and fine, though cold, excellent sport was obtained, some of the North-Western districts were less fortunate, being visited by heavy rainfalls or snowstorms of more or less severity. In North Warwickshire sportsmen were early astir, owing to the splendid weather, and some capital sport was met with in various parts of the district. The birds were found to be fairly numerous and in good condition, and the success experienced by some of the shooting parties compensated to some extent for the recent disappointments among the partridges. There are few counties where game-breeding is more extensively practised than in Cheshire, and yesterday on most of the leading estates considerable bags were made. In the East Riding of Yorkshire the circumstances were favourable at the opening, but late in the forenoon rain fell rather heavily. A good many preserves were opened, and excellent bags made on Sir Tatton Sykes's estate at Sledmere and other places. The birds were in fine condition. Very little execution was done among the pheasants in Westmoreland yesterday. A large number of birds are bred in the county, and in number and condition they are this season up to the average. During the morning a fall of snow, which lasted nearly three hours, prevented sportsmen going out. At noon, however, the weather cleared up, and the remainder of the day was fine, rendering sport possible. A few birds were sent into Kendal, and were sold at 6*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* per brace. Similar reports have been received from Cumberland and the North Lancashire districts.

THE SEPTEMBER ORDINATIONS.

As usual the September ordinations were comparatively few. The dioceses in which they were held were those of Bangor, Carlisle (deacons only), Ely, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford (deacons only), Manchester (deacons only), Norwich, Oxford, Ripon, St. David's, and Salisbury. The largest number were ordained in Ripon. Seventy-five were admitted to the diaconate and ninety advanced to the priesthood. Of these fifty were graduates of Cambridge, forty-four of Oxford, eleven of Lampeter, nine of London, seven of Durham, and five of Dublin. Of non-graduates six had received their education at St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, and six at Lichfield, three at Lincoln, two at Gloucester, two at St. Bees, one at Salisbury, and three at St. John's, Highbury. One of the deacons ordained at Lichfield had been a Dissenting minister.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company announce, in connection with the Epsom autumn meeting, that they have arranged to run special express trains from London direct to their station on the Downs, near the Grand Stand, and also that their West-end offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, will remain open until 10 P.M. to-night (Tuesday), and to-morrow (Wednesday) for the sale of tickets.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 11*s.* each, of all Chemists, Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom, or in the Postal Union, for 9*s.* 9*d.* per quarter.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom for 4*s.* 11*d.* per quarter.

DARING ROBBERY AND OUTRAGE AT EAST BARNET.

Mrs. Cook, postmistress at East Barnet, was yesterday robbed of a large sum of money. She and her sister were alone in the house at about half-past eleven, the latter being downstairs, when a strange man entered the postal department and asked for five shillings' worth of postage stamps, with which he was supplied. He tendered a half-sovereign in payment, and Mrs. Cook went to her cash-box in the back parlour to get change. Just then she heard a rustling noise, and she turned to the door to see what the man was about, leaving the cash-box open. At that moment a second stranger hastily entered the shop, and rushing into the back parlour seized the cash-box, and, lifting its till bodily out, thrust it into a bag which he carried. Mrs. Cook turned upon the thief, who seized her by the throat, and attempted to push her out of his way. Her sister ran upstairs, when the thief hurled Mrs. Cook violently across the room. Her head came into contact with a glass door, and she fell senseless to the ground. Her sister found her in this position, and began to use means to restore her. Thus it was not till some fifteen minutes later that the cause of her condition was ascertained, and by that time the thieves had secured a good start. Two local tradesmen who were driving past were informed of the robbery, and at once drove off to East Barnet police-station, and thence to all the railway stations in the neighbourhood, but so far no arrest has been made.

THE DURHAM MURDER.—ARREST OF WADDLE.

Yesterday afternoon a telegram was received at Gateshead by Superintendent Harrison, stating that William Waddle, who had been sought by the police in connection with the murder and mutilation of Jane Beatmoor on Birtley Fell, North Durham, on the night of Saturday, September 22, had been apprehended at Yetholm, in Roxburghshire, Scotland. On the night when the murder is believed to have been committed Waddle called for the young woman at a house where she had been visiting a neighbour, and they were subsequently seen walking along the road towards the house where the deceased lived. On the following morning the body of Jane Beatmoor was found shockingly mutilated, and Waddle, who had been looked upon as her sweetheart, had disappeared. It is now known that on Thursday he called at the shop of a cast-off clothes dealer at Berwick, and changed the suit he was wearing for another, receiving five shillings in addition. To account for his wish to change his clothes he said that he was hard up. His discarded garments have been sent to Gateshead, and there are indications that a portion of the coat has been washed. He appears to have sustained himself on the road to Scotland by begging. He is only twenty-two years of age. He was brought before the Gateshead magistrates to-day, and in answer to the charge simply said "Yes." He was remanded.

THE STRANGE AFFAIR AT SHEFFIELD.

At Sheffield last night the deputy coroner resumed the inquest as to the death of Robert Snowden, a potato dealer, and his wife, who were found dead on Saturday afternoon, September 22. The son of the deceased, Richard Snowden, left home at six o'clock on the morning of that day, and on returning at five o'clock in the afternoon he discovered his father stretched lifeless in bed, and his mother hanging in the cellar quite dead. A good deal of evidence having been taken, the coroner said that the mystery was not completely solved. The jury returned a verdict that Snowden died from heart disease, and that his wife committed suicide.

LORD ABERDEEN.—Lord Aberdeen is at present travelling in the north of Italy with Professor Drummond, and will not return to England before the end of the month. He will, however, be back in this country in time to attend the Liberal Federation meeting at Birmingham, from which place he will return to London for the autumn session, and take his place in the House of Lords on the Sweating Commission.

PRESENTATIONS TO CANON BUCKLE.—Last night Canon Buckle (the father of the editor of the *Times*) was presented with several handsome parting gifts on his resigning the living of Weston-super-Mare. He retains his canonry at Wells, and his successor at Weston-super-Mare will be Prebendary Salmon, one of the proctors in Convocation for the diocese of Bath and Wells.

DEATH OF COUNTESS BATTHYANI.—Countess Batthyani died yesterday at Buda-Pesth, at the age of seventy-two. Her husband, the Hungarian Premier, Count Louis Batthyani, was sentenced to death in 1849. She smuggled a dagger into his prison enabling him to wound his throat, so that he was shot and not hung. All Hungary will take part in the funeral of this patriotic and charitable lady.

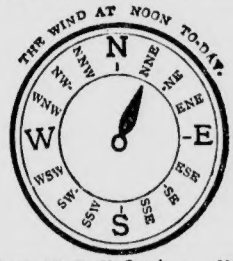
SUDDEN DEATH OF A TOWN CLERK.—Mr. B. C. Gidley town clerk of Exeter, who was present at the business in the new police-court yesterday morning, was noticed not to be in his usual health. At the termination of the business he crossed the court to the mayor, and, taking out his diary, muttered a few incoherent words and fell down speechless. The mayor and magistrates did all they could for him, and on the police-surgeon arriving, the unfortunate gentleman was placed in a conveyance and taken to his residence, accompanied by the surgeon and a police inspector. He never recovered consciousness, however, and died in the evening from apoplexy.

TITLE OF THE NEW SAVOY OPERA.—The new opera by Mr. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan has now officially been christened "The Yeoman of the Guard; or, the Merryman and his Maid," but for the rest, as to plot and incidents, the authors keep their own counsel until the opera is presented to the public. The rehearsals were practically concluded yesterday, but to-day is being devoted to finishing touches, and "The Yeoman of the Guard" will be produced at the Savoy Theatre to-morrow night under the personal conductorship of Sir Arthur Sullivan, and with Misses Geraldine Ulmar, Hervey, Brandram, and Jessie Bond, and Messrs. Pound, R. Temple, Grossmith, Denny, Shirley, and Brownlow in the chief parts.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Light or moderate breezes, varying between north-west and north-east; changeable, some cold rain.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 11 h. 20 m.
After. 11 h. 52 m.

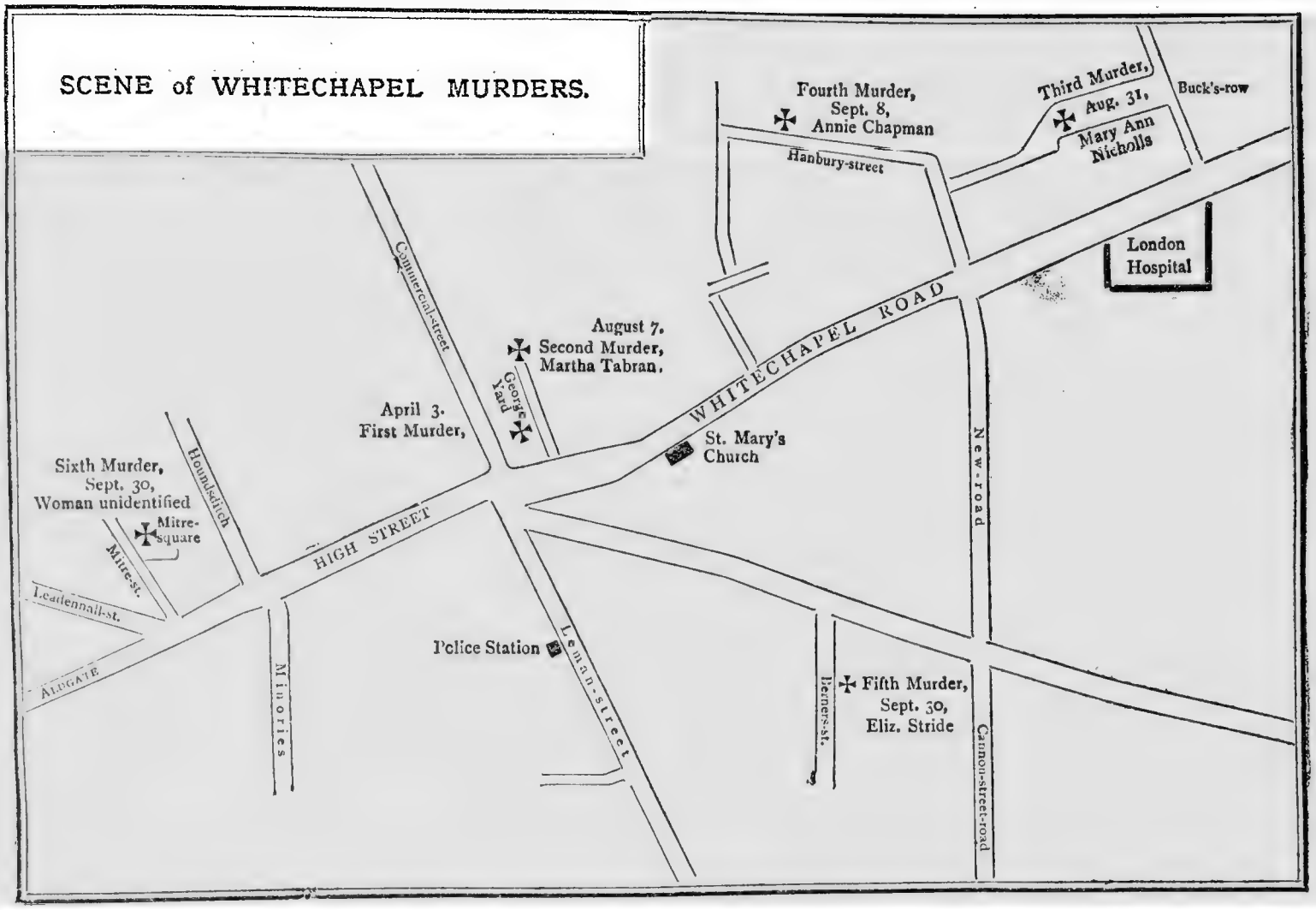


SUN Rises 6h. 5 m.
,, Sets 5 h. 34 m.
MOON—New Mn. ● 5th, 2 h. 34 m. Aft.

Yesterday Noon to-day

Yesterday Noon to-day

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, October 2, 1888.—Cloudy, cold and dull.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*



MR. BRADLAUGH'S LEGAL EXPENSES.

The following subscriptions have been received by the treasurer since our last publication :—

On Account, Huddersfield Collection, per J. Woodhead, M.P.	£58	0	0
Collection, per T. R. Anderson, Buxton Liberal Club ...	11	1	0
Per W. Smith, Gravesend	6	0	0
Collection, *T. dmorden Echo*, per John Learoyd	4	12	6
G. F. Finn	1	0	0
W. Clarkson, Lesmahagon	1	0	0

North Lambeth Liberal and Radical Club, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Chelsea Branch of the Amalgamated Society of House Decorators and Painters, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Kensington Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Painters, 7*s.* 6*d.*; collected per H. Blyth, 1*s.* 6*d.*; W. C. and H. S., 1*s.* 6*d.*; H. Baker, St. Leonards (collection), 16*s.* 6*d.*; R. R. May, 10*s.*; three Believers in Honesty of Character, 2*s.* 6*d.*; East Greenwich Liberal and Radical Clubs, 5*s.*; T. F. Lawrence, Chester, 5*s.*

Total in treasurer's hands ..... £1,841 6*s.* 7*d.*

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

THERE are signs that the trade in the territories of the British North Borneo Company is advancing from the first stage of barter by the natives of natural jungle and sea produce for cloth and hardware. Hitherto that has been the main business of the country, but last year pepper figured as an export for the first time, and attention is being given to the cultivation of tobacco, coffee, hemp, indiarubber, and rattans, the two last-named plants being indigenous and growing wild in the forest. What is known as "wrap" tobacco is the special kind which it is sought to cultivate. It combines quality with elasticity and extreme thinness, which makes it specially valuable as a covering for cigars. While the price of ordinary kinds of tobacco is about 5*d.* per lb. wholesale, "wrap" fetches from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* The cultivation is, however, attended by unusual risks and heavy expenses, but when there are profits they are large. Hitherto it has been thought that the soil and climate of Sumatra have alone been adapted for the cultivation of "wrap," but samples grown in British North Borneo have been highly reported upon. Many people are in consequence exploring the country for suitable land, and at the close of the year six estates were in operation. Hitherto the cultivation of "wrap" tobacco has been almost an entirely Dutch industry, and most of the capital employed and the Europeans engaged in extending it to North Borneo have been Dutch. One of the companies, however, the Darnel Bay Tobacco Company, is English. The timber trade is also being developed, and a company has been formed in London with the object of starting a saw-mill in Sandakan Bay. One or two expeditions were made during 1887 to the goldfields reported up the Segama river, but so far without very satisfactory results. Mr. Pryer, the British Consulate agent at Sandakan, from whose report we cull these particulars, says "that the past year is a very satisfactory one, as giving more promise of future advance than any year that has gone before it. A good deal of capital is being attracted to the country, and it seems probable that it may soon be recognized as a profitable field of employment for British labour of the higher class; but a great deal will depend upon the success of the various undertakings now in progress."

THE PUBLIC SUPPLY OF HYDRAULIC POWER.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. E. B. ELLINGTON, M.I.C.E.

WHEN the London Hydraulic Power Company obtained the other day the permission of St. Luke's Vestry to open several of the streets in order to lay their mains, we put ourselves in communication with the company, in order to ascertain to what extent the public supply of hydraulic power had been carried in the metropolis. Mr. E. B. Ellington, M.I.C.E., who acts as engineer of the undertaking in conjunction with Mr. Corbet Woodall, M.I.C.E., and has done much to develop the system, readily supplied us with the required information. We could not have gone to a better source, for the first hydraulic power works in this country were established in Hull under Mr. Ellington's direction in 1875. This was the pioneer undertaking, and after seven years' experience in the town named, Mr. Ellington and his colleague, Mr. Woodall, were intrusted with the carrying out of the London works. The company started operations about five years ago, and now nearly 30 miles of hydraulic mains are laid in the London streets. They run down on both sides of the river as far as the London Docks on the north, and Dockhead on the south; they are carried over Southwark Bridge into the City, and over Waterloo Bridge to the Strand and Western districts, and they extend as far as Victoria station and Piccadilly. A map of London with the mains marked upon it shows hat the company has already taken possession of a large tract of the metropolis, and in the busiest parts its customers are dotted down very thickly.

THE PUMPING STATIONS AND MACHINERY.

The company has two principal pumping stations, the first being at Falcon Wharf, Blackfriars, and the second, which has just been completed, at Millbank, Westminster. The water at the former is pumped from the Thames, and all sediment is removed by filtration before it reaches the main engine pump. At Westminster the water is taken from a well sunk to the depth of the London clay, so that the inflow is from the gravel beds. No filtration is required, but to remove chemical ingredients a simple purifying process is necessary. There are immense storage tanks at both stations for holding the water. The water is pumped into accumulators at 750 lb. pressure per square inch. These accumulators are ponderous affairs. They have a ram 20 inches in diameter and 23 feet stroke. The weight-cases are of wrought-iron and are filled with iron slag. The total weight of the case and load on each ram is approximately 106 tons, corresponding to a pressure of 750 lb. per square inch. There is capacity in the accumulator casings for increasing this load to 800 lbs. per square inch. Each accumulator is fitted with an electric bell, which comes into action when the accumulators are half down, as a signal to the engineer-in-charge to stand by, and, if necessary, start an additional set of engines, and thus keep the supply up to the demand. The accumulators and load, weighing 250 tons, are carried by a bed of concrete, supported on 12-inch piles driven well into the London clay. The most distant point of the 6-inch main from the accumulators is five miles, and along this great distance an almost equal pressure is maintained. The fixed amount is 700 lb. per square inch, and to provide for frictional

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, or 15 stamps, from 19, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"IMPORTANT TO ALL."—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams. Caution: Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, London, S.E.

loss in the pipes and valves the accumulators are loaded, as stated, to 750 lb.

THE USERS OF HYDRAULIC POWER.

The supply of hydraulic power from a common centre is found to be of immense advantage in a commercial city such as London. In manufacturing centres where machinery is worked continuously steam and gas engines admittedly more than hold their own, and even the system of compressed air which is being introduced into Birmingham is possibly superior, but for intermittent work hydraulic power from a central station carries the day. For cranes, lifts, and presses, hydraulic power is peculiarly adapted, and is specially in demand. At docks and goods stations hydraulic lifting machinery is universally employed, and now when hydraulic power can be obtained at a reasonable cost by means of a public supply, small consumers are very largely taking advantage of it. Indeed, they are discarding existing machinery in order to utilize the water-power. In London more lifts are working from the mains, and more power is used by them than by any other description of machinery. As an indication of the important part which lifts occupy in a modern hotel, it may be mentioned that at the Hôtel Métropole there are, including the two passenger lifts and that for passengers' luggage, no less than seventeen hydraulic lifts in use day and night, while the total consumption of power-water, at 700 lb. per square inch, often exceeds 20,000 gallons in the twenty-four hours. The work done represents about 2,000 tons lifted 40 feet in this time. The houses built at Kensington-court are each fitted with a hydraulic lift, and the power-supply is provided on the estate expressly for working them. The next largest use of the power is for cranes and hoists of various kinds along the river side and in City warehouses. In a smaller degree it has been applied to other kinds of machinery. The old-fashioned steam crane used in building, for instance, has been superseded in the structure which is being raised at the corner of Parliament-street, and hydraulic power is being applied to the stage machinery of one at least of the new theatres, which is a complete innovation in this country. One other application of this power should be noted. It is capable of rendering the greatest assistance in the extinction of fires, for a small jet of high-pressure water, injected into a larger jet from the water-works mains, intensifies the pressure of the latter in the delivering hose, and also increases the quantity. By this means a jet of great power can be obtained at the top of the highest building without the intervention of fire-engines. In Hull the corporation has put down a number of injector hydrants where the hydraulic power-mains are laid, and they have been used with great success at a fire, but in London the greatest apathy is manifested by the authorities.

WHAT IT COSTS THE CONSUMER.

The power is available day and night, and on Sundays all the year round, so that it is always at command. The water used is measured through a meter on the exhaust-pipe of the machine, so that the consumer only pays for the power actually expended. To meet small consumers the minimum quantity is 3,000 gallons per quarter, which costs £1 5s. per machine, with a meter rent in addition of 5s. Thus the annual cost for the minimum supply comes to £6. The charges are on a sliding scale, and the consumer of 300,000 gallons obtains that quantity for £42 10s. Put in another way, the consumer pays approximately 4d. per horse-power per hour for what he uses. For a continuously driven engine this would be high; but when the demand is intermittent and he only pays while the machinery is at work, this charge is moderate. Some authorities, however, anticipate that this power can be supplied at a cheaper rate. The mains in the public streets are laid at the company's expense, and only the service pipes are charged to the consumers. The difficulties encountered in laying the mains in many of the streets, especially in the City are very great.

HOW THE COMPANY HAS PROSPERED.

The London Hydraulic Power Company, which possesses parliamentary powers over the metropolis, is worked by the General Hydraulic Power Company (Limited), whose operations are not confined to any particular city or area. At the beginning of the present year similar work was undertaken in Liverpool by the General Company, under the same conditions, and already there is a large demand in that city for hydraulic motive power. From the last balance-sheet of the General Hydraulic Power Company we find that the working for the year 1887 resulted in a gross receipt for power of £13,847 and a profit of £7,254, compared with £10,403 and £4,303 respectively for 1886. The authorized capital was at the date of the issue of the report £200,000, and it has since been increased by a further sum of £100,000, half of which was issued and allotted among the shareholders at a premium of 10s. per share. The estimation in which the investing public hold the shares of the company is shown by the fact that they are now quoted at about 100 per cent. premium. The progress of the company is illustrated by the number of gallons of water power delivered and machines at work during the months enumerated:—

Months.	Gallons per week.	No. of Machines.
July, 1885	393,000	96
,, 1885	977,000	235
,, 1886	1,380,000	387
,, 1887	1,773,000	527
,, 1888	2,377,000	720

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION AT EXETER HALL.

Mr. E. P. Kennedy, the general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, writes to us as follows:—We are about to reopen our evening classes. Although in our list of subjects everything appertaining to secondary education will be found, special importance is attached to the teaching of foreign languages and other subjects, the neglect of which has led to the displacement of so much native labour in our houses of business. We ask for neither pecuniary nor other assistance. Our arrangements are complete; and all we desire to make known is that here young Englishmen may so equip themselves as to obtain and retain positions which must remain closed to all who are not, for the purposes of speech and correspondence, familiar with the languages used in international commerce

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,

THE ARMADA:

MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, October 6.

Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton: Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaen, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.45, SATURDAY at 2,

Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD as THE BARON CHEVRIAL, in A PARISIAN ROMANCE.

Play in Five Acts, by OCTAVE FEUILLET. Preceded at 7.15 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAVEY. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Arthur Wood, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.15, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 16and Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. G. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Odette Humfrey, Banister, B Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adereron, G. Arnold, Saunders, and Miss Vane.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 67th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nesbitt, D. Drummond, E. Baron, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof; lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 199th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success.

Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.30, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard. Miss Sophie Eyre as She. Preceded at 8.0 by POLLY'S VENTURE. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. EUGENE C. STAFFORD.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

Open for the Season under the management of Mrs. John Wood.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, will be performed (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare) an adaptation of LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, by SYDNEY GRUNDY, entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINIE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (733th Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Auguste Van Biene. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

This Theatre, re-decorated, upholstered, and renovated throughout, and entirely lighted by electricity, OPEN for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. W. Shale, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 8 P.M.

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Last Two Weeks of the Season. THIS EVENING, at 8.0. Admission, 2s. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Miss Alice Whitacre, Miss Clara Merivale, and Mr. Charles Banks. Mr. Bernhard Carrodus (Solo Violin). Prices of admission, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.30. NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday), CLASSICAL NIGHT. Vocalists:—Miss Anna Williams, Mdme. Belle Cole, and Mr. EDWARD LLOYD. Miss Josephine Lawrence (Solo Pianoforte), Miss Marie Schumann (Solo Violin).

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. D'OYLY CARTE.—There will be NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, but the Box Office will be open, as usual, for the sale in advance of seats for the new opera to be produced TO-MORROW.

SAVOY.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, October 3, will be produced a New and Original Opera by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD, or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Characters by Messrs. George Grossmith, Richard Temple, W. H. Denny, Shirley, W. A. Brownlow, and Courtice Pounds; Mesdames Geraldine Ulmar, Jessie Bond, R. Hervey, and Rosina Brandram.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING (First Performance), and EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON until further notice.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success. OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
THE SHAM FIGHT, PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE LEAPING COMPETITIONS.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING.
THE ROYAL IRISH THEATRE. HUMOUROUS SKETCH, "PADDY'S WEDDING." IRISH FUN, SONGS, AND DANCES.
IRISH MINSTRELS AT 3 AND 8 DAILY.
RECITALS ON WEDLAKE'S ORGAN.
The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
ADMISSION EACH DAY ONE SHILLING.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—LAST DAY of LEONA DARE.—THIS DAY (Tuesday), the Balloon "OLYMPIA" will be despatched at Four o'clock P.M., with which LEONA DARE will make an ascent of 10,000 feet, suspended on a Trapeze.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—AMATEUR BRASS BAND CONTEST.—A novelty in the Musical World will be given at the Irish Exhibition, Olympia, THIS DAY (Tuesday), in which twenty-two of the most famous Amateur Bands will compete for liberal Prizes. For many years attempts have been made without success to induce amateur bands to visit London for this purpose. The public will now have an opportunity for the first time of hearing the famous brass bands of the North of England.

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HIS MAJESTY the KING of ITALY.
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H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY.
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PRESIDENT OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Col. J. T. NORTH.

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NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS and SORRENTO SINGERS DAILY.

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ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBITION, ONE SHILLING. OPEN 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M. DAILY.
VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.
THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET, ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.
WALTER CRANE, President.
ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

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COCOATINA.
Retailed in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Tins at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

NOTICES.
Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

HOW HE WON HIS SPURS.

[The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Edlin, Q.C., the Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions.]

Our gracious Empress-Queen, who hears
Her lowliest subjects' whispered fears,
Had read, amazed, the thrice-told tale
Of guiltless workmen shut in gaol
On charge of Miracles-in-blue
(Whose oaths were not exactly true),
And sentenced by a muddlin', meddlin'
Assistant-Judge whose name is Edlin.
Thought she: "Our Royal bosom bleeds
At such tyrannical misdeeds
Enacted in our Sovereign name,
And smirching our fair reign with shame.
What shall we do to mark our sense
Of this man's cruel violence?
Dismiss him? An Assistant-Judge
We cannot safely bid to budge,
Since, right or wrong, he's still a warder
Of that great fetish, Law-and-Order.
Nay, rather, in his deeds' despite,
The fellow must be dubbed a Knight;
Not for himself, but for relief
Of all his future victims' grief.
Bitter it was to workmen's pride
By Mister Edlin to be tried;
But now, poor souls, they'll find it sweeter
To be imprisoned by Sir Peter."

S.

"HALF-AND-HALF."

"J. G." writes as follows:—"It is well known in Scotland that the leading Edinburgh paper, the *Scotsman*, which used to be thoroughly Liberal, has of late become Unionist. The newspaper boy who comes up in the morning with the Glasgow and Edinburgh papers to the Moffat Hydropathic from the village a little way off was asked by an Englishman sitting in the verandah for his morning paper. The boy gave, I think, the *Glasgow Daily Mail*. 'What sort of paper is this?' 'A Liberal paper,' said the boy. 'Oh! I want something Conservative,' ejaculated our English friend. The boy looked among his papers, and, evidently at a loss to find anything of the true-blue type, drew out the *Scotsman*, and handing it to our Conservative friend said, 'There's half-and-half.' This may amuse some of your Scotch readers."

THE "AERIAL FLIGHT."

Mr. J. Walter Stansfield writes with reference to the article on the "Aërial Flight:"—"My remarks as to probable cost have been misunderstood, as it is a double or out and return 'flight' across the river, say four hundred or five hundred yards, the cost of which is estimated at upwards of £1,500, and not the one for street crossing, the cost of which would be more nearly £400 to £500. The cost of working this last-mentioned need not be more than £3 to £4 per week."

Mr. W. Carrington, M.Inst.C.E., writes from 72, Mark-lane:—"It may interest your readers to know that a similar apparatus to the 'Aërial Flight' has been used by me for the last five-and-twenty years, for the purpose of carrying minerals and other goods across rivers, ravines, and mountain sides, the distance between the supports in many cases being over 3,000 feet, and the length of line in operation being five miles and upwards. There are more than 300 miles of such tramway at work erected from my designs."

A TRIBUTE TO THE ZERMATT HOTELS.

We have received the following letter from Zermatt:—

The paragraph in your recent issue relating to "A New Hotel in the Alps" is calculated to convey a wrong impression as to the management of M. Seiler's hotels here. We, the undersigned, who have been staying at the Mont Cervin Hotel for periods varying from two days to a week, desire to state that our experience of this hotel is the very opposite of that which your correspondent would have your readers believe. We have made inquiries of visitors in the other hotels of M. Seiler in this village, and their experience is the same as ours—namely, that the hotels are all very comfortable and well managed.

W. Meredith Lane, Vicar of Normanton, Chaplain at Zermatt
F. E. Cooper
E. Campbell Cooper
George F. Godwin
J. Roberts Thomson, M.D.
W. W. Gould
H. M. Brandford Griffith
Jno. J. Marsh
W. B. Brinsmade
Harry Savage Page
J. A. Machado
T. N. Toller
H. G. Gotch
Joe H. Wallis
Joseph Toller
W. W. T. Cosser.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF ON KEBLE AND STANLEY.

From a second instalment of Sir M. E. Grant Duff's "Winter in Syria," in the new number of the *Contemporary Review*, we take the following interesting passage:—

It is fitting that the name of the author of "The Christian Year"—incomparably the most characteristic work of the Church of England—should be the first modern name to recur to an Englishman amidst these sacred scenes. "The Christian Year" will be read with delight long after the peculiar way of looking at life which gave rise to it has been profoundly modified. There is, however, another English name which was only second to that of Keble, in my mind, at this place—the name of the late Dean of Westminster, whom those who knew him in his Oxford days like to think of as—Arthur Stanley. Far removed as were his theological opinions from those of Keble, no one was more devoted to that charming poet. His devotion was not reciprocated. Keble could not have been what he was without an element of narrowness, and I have good authority for saying that he could not abide his younger contemporary. It makes, however, very little matter. History takes small account of the mutual likes and dislikes of famous men, and they "have both to be confounded in the same glory." Not that the Broad Church Dean will live as long as the High Church vicar of Hursley, although in a great many ways he was far the superior of the two. The men, however, who serve their generation most are often not those who are remembered the longest; much of their work goes in fighting with beasts at Ephesus, and they are apt to be forgotten with

the beasts they slew. "Nothing lives but style;" and those to whom the memory of Arthur Stanley is dear should make haste to cull from his writings the most perfect things he said. Such a book would be read for some generations.

A FORTUNE OUT OF GLUE.

Among other millionaires whose history is told in Mr. Henry Clews's "Twenty Years of Wall-street," is Mr. Cooper, who was born in New York in 1791, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to a coachmaker. He tried his hand at several other occupations, was an inventor by nature, and the designer and builder of the first locomotive in this country, which had its trial trip on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Cooper experienced his great success in fortune building in the manufacture of glue. He afterwards erected extensive ironworks at Baltimore, Md., and subsequently in Trenton, New Jersey. During his life he built the Cooper Institute, at a cost of 650,000 dols., with a subsequent donation of 150,000 dols. This institution is devoted to the instruction and elevation of the working classes. It consists of a large reading room and library, and a public lecture hall. The building occupies a small block at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues and Eighth-street. It has evening schools, attended by 2,000 pupils; a school of design for females, in which there are 200; also, a school of telegraphy for women, from which, in two years, over 300 operators have been sent out. The rents from the building on the lower floor and the offices defray the greater portion of the expenses. Ample provision was made in Mr. Cooper's will for the permanence of the institution. During his life he was a generous donor to all kinds of charitable institutions, and almost every variety of labour organization. He ran for President in 1876 on the Greenback and Labour ticket. He died in 1883, at the age of ninety-two, leaving 5,000,000 dols. or 6,000,000 dols., the greater portion of which fell to his son and daughter, the latter being the wife of Mayor Hewitt.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue:—

"A MAID OF HONOUR." "A Peep at our Cousins. (New York: Minerva Publishing Company.) [A description of London society as seen through American spectacles. Pp. 73, paper covers. 25 cents.]

"ART AND LETTERS." An illustrated review. (Boussod, Valadon, and Co.) [The October number of the most sumptuous of magazines.]

"AN OLD BOY." "Notes for Boys." (Elliot Stock.) [Chatty, familiar essays on such subjects as Truth, Courage, Energy, Courtesy, Temperance, &c. Pp. 213, cloth.]

ANON. "A Moral Bigamist." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [A "story of ourselves in India" in one volume. Pp. 458, cloth.]

ASHTON, JOHN. "Modern Street Ballads." (Chatto and Windus.) [The period covered by this selection lies between the years 1798 and 1851; and the ballads are grouped under the heads of Social, Humorous, Country, Sea, The Queen, Historical, Political, and Miscellaneous. Many of the old illustrations are reproduced. Pp. 405, cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*]

AUTHOR OF "HONOR BRIGHT." "Gilly Flower." (Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co.) [A story for children, got up as a gift book. Pp. 238, cloth.]

CANE, BEVIS. "The Haunted Tower." (Spencer Blackett.) [Described in a subtitle as "The Story of Roland Trench's Disappearance as related by his brother." Pp. 344, cloth.]

COOKE, A. K. "What the Gospel has done for the Working Classes." (Wells, Gardner, and Co.) [Pp. 55, cloth.]

DAVIDSON, JOHN. "Smith: a Tragedy." (Glasgow: Wilson.) [This blank verse tragedy, printed on hand-made paper and bound in parchment covers, is dedicated to Prof. Nichol. Pp. 70.]

DAVIDSON, J. THAIN, D.D. "Sure to Succeed." (Hodder and Stoughton. 3*s.* 6*d.*) [A book of advice addressed to young men, in which the difficulties of practical life rather than those of belief are discussed and met. Pp. 289.]

"DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY." (Smith, Elder.) [The sixteenth volume of this great work of reference extends from Drant to Edridge. Mr. Leslie Stephen's article on Dryden seems to be the longest and most important. Pp. 423.]

ENNA, J. N. "The Centre of the Central Sea." (Kegan Paul.) [An illustrated account of Malta and Sicily; together with an account of an ascent of Mount Etna by officers of a man-of-war. Pp. 63, paper covers. 1*s.*]

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